

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

No. 31,182

***R

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

Jets Raid Maputo in S. African Reprisal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MAPUTO, Mozambique — South African planes bombed and strafed the outskirts of Maputo on Monday, killing at least six persons, according to AIM, the Mozambican government news agency.

Mozambican officials said the attack by seven jets killed six persons and wounded 40. Two of the dead were children, ages 2 and 6, two were women and two were men, the authorities said. All were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee, AIM reported.

Reporters who toured the area after the five-minute raid said all the victims appeared to be civilians.

They reported no evidence that the planes hit any facilities connected with the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule in neighboring South Africa, and no sign of Mozambican missile installations in the area.

South Africa said the attack was made on a missile site and African National Congress bases in retaliation for a car bomb explosion outside an air force facility in Pretoria on Friday that killed 18 persons and injured 217.

In Johannesburg, the South African defense minister, General Magnus Malan, said the raid by Impala Mark-3 fighters was "very successful" on five out of six targets.

In Pretoria, a South African Air Force spokesman said the strike had wiped out guerrilla bases. Intelligence sources said it had inflicted heavy casualties on the African National Congress, adding that early indications were that scores of congress members had been killed.

General Malan told Parliament in Cape Town that South African security forces "will avenge every drop of blood spilled by innocents."

The defense minister said the air force had attacked the African National Congress planning headquarters known as Gubuzas House, two weapons and explosives training centers and a briefing room used by the guerrilla group. He added that the planes had struck a transit camp used by congress insurgents and a house where sabotage attacks on Transvaal province were planned.

The general also reported missile batteries guarding the guerrilla group's installations and operated by the Mozambican Army had been "effectively neutralized."

A Defense Force spokesman said South Africa could not accept responsibility for any civilian casualties of the raid, "however deplorable."

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the African National Congress accepted direct responsibility on Monday for the Pretoria bombing. It was the first time the congress had acknowledged that its guerrillas carried out the attack on Friday.

In a separate statement from Lusaka, Zambia, the congress said the jets had bombed and strafed residences belonging to it in the Matola district of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, but denied that it had any military bases in the country.

Reporters at the scene counted five persons dead. Three Mozambicans working in a factory, two of them women, were killed by canon fire. The other victims seen by reporters were a child and a black man who had been washing his car, witnesses said.

Mozambique is used as a sanctuary by members of the congress. But the Marxist government of President Samora Machel has insisted that the organization has no bases here.

Raid Widely Condemned

The raid by South Africa was widely condemned Monday, news agencies reported.

In Washington, the State Department assailed both the South African raid and Friday's car bombing. "Neither side is justified in taking the action it did," said John R. Hughes, a spokesman.

Mr. Hughes said the United States was in "urgent contact" with various states in southern Africa, trying to re-establish high-level dialogue between South Africa and its neighbors.

In Moscow, Tass condemned the South African raid as barbarous and said it was unjustified. The news agency said South African planes had carried out a raid that amounted to an undisguised act of aggression.

It also rejected South Africa's statement that the strike was in retaliation for the Pretoria bombing.

France also criticized the attack and said nothing could justify such aggression against an independent state. A spokesman at the External Relations Ministry said the apartheid system led to an appalling cycle of violence and retaliation.

London, Britain deplored the raid as a violation of Mozambican sovereignty and urged an end to what it called the vicious circle of violence in the region.

Kohl to Ask U.S. For Arms Pledge

By William Drozdiak,
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl hopes to obtain assurances of U.S. flexibility in the Geneva arms control talks from President Ronald Reagan this weekend in order to carry a positive message to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, in July, according to a chancellor and Foreign Minister officials.

Mr. Kohl's trip to Moscow on July 4 is considered here to be the most crucial diplomatic effort this year to reach an arms control agreement, and he wants assurances of cooperation from Mr. Reagan when the two meet at the economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Senior West German officials are concerned by what they perceive as a growing conviction in the Reagan administration that Pershing-2 missiles must be deployed in West Germany later this year before the Soviet Union will bend toward a compromise. While prepared to deploy the missiles if necessary, Mr. Kohl's government wants to explore every possible avenue to curtail medium-range nuclear weapons before the December stationing deadline.

The West German officials pleased that Paul Nitze, the chief U.S. negotiator, has gained more flexibility to explore possible compromises at Geneva, but they also would like to see him acquire even more authority and possibly revive the tentative agreement he reached last summer with his Soviet counterpart, Yuri A. Kvitavsky.

During a walk in the woods near Geneva, Mr. Nitze and Mr. Kvitavsky agreed on an outline that would limit the Soviet Union to 75 SS-20s and the West to 75 cruise missiles. The outline was later rejected by the Kremlin and Washington, but a senior minister in

On the issue of East-West trade, West German officials are relieved by the Reagan administration's decision to con-sign this controversial matter to a minor place on the agenda. They said, however, that a new row could erupt over protectionism, pitting Japan against the Europeans and Americans, who have long argued that Tokyo must lower import barriers.

European countries have grown more optimistic about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery. Nonetheless, there are lingering worries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn said, "The walk-in-the-woods deal was certainly something we could live with."

In private meetings with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kohl hopes to obtain a conciliatory message that might include another request for lower missile deployments or new overtures for an East-West summit, something that Mr. Kohl has advocated since taking office last October.

Despite his conservative leanings, Mr. Kohl acknowledges the need to shore up West Germany's ties with the East bloc, and he is particularly eager to enhance Western dialogue with Moscow.

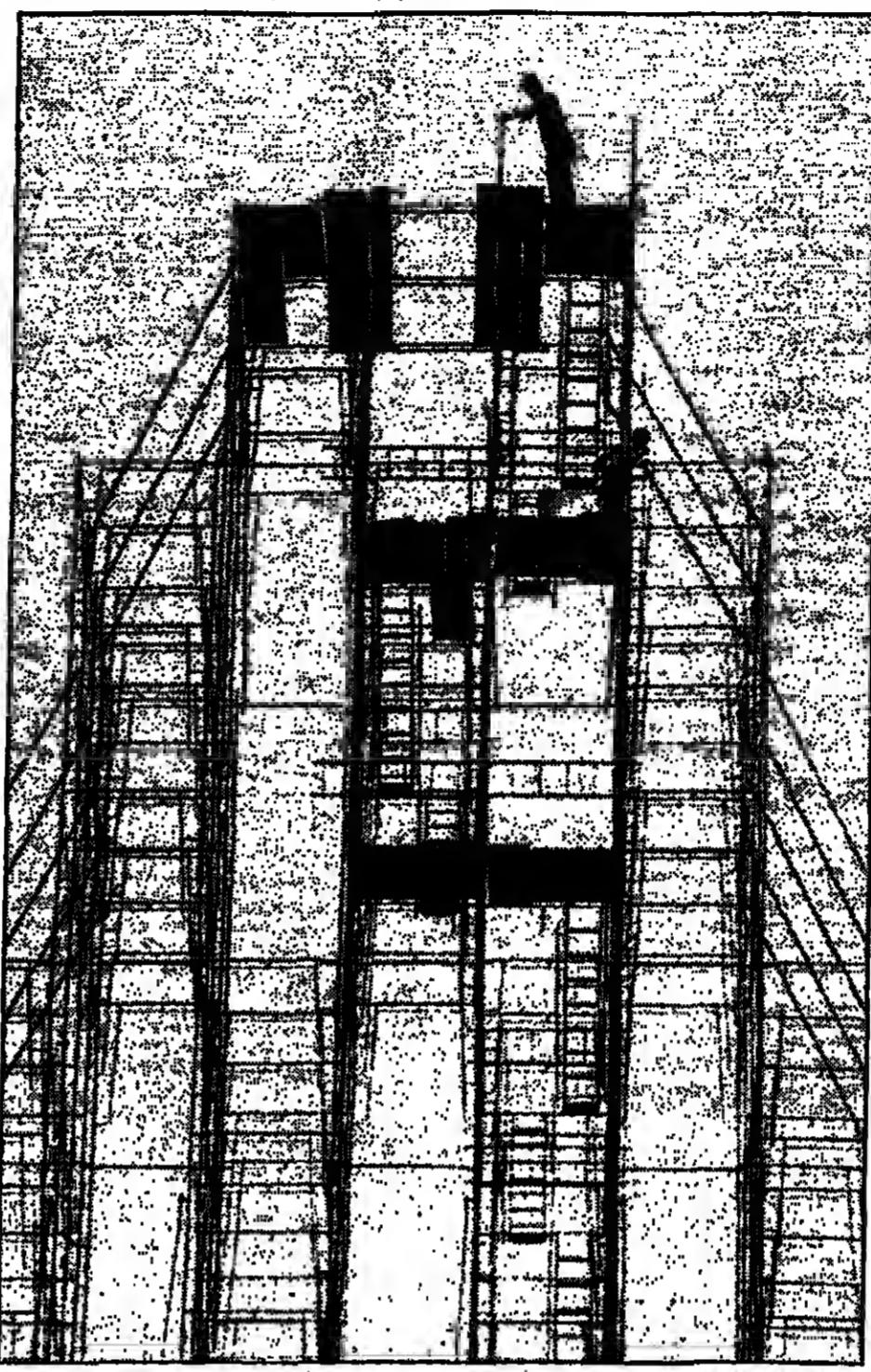
From the Soviet viewpoint, Bonn has emerged as the most likely intermediary to repair East-West relations. The Kremlin's traditional diplomatic conduit to the West, through Paris, has been stymied by poor relations between Moscow and the Socialist-led government of François Mitterrand.

The economic summit participants are expected to reaffirm the West's steadfast intention to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe later this year unless the United States and the Soviet Union reach an accord at Geneva.

On the issue of East-West trade, West German officials are relieved by the Reagan administration's decision to con-sign this controversial matter to a minor place on the agenda. They said, however, that a new row could erupt over protectionism, pitting Japan against the Europeans and Americans, who have long argued that Tokyo must lower import barriers.

European countries have grown more optimistic about the strength of the U.S. economic recovery. Nonetheless, there are lingering worries

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Work continues on the press communications tower outside William and Mary Hall, which will be used by the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists that are expected to cover the Williamsburg, Virginia, economic conference scheduled for the weekend.

Algiers 6.00 Dir. Israel 15.30 D. Norway 5.50 Nkr.
Austria 17.5. Italy 12.00 Lira 0.70 Kčs.
Belgium 0.65 D. Jordan 450 D. Portuguese 50 Esc.
Canada C\$ 1.00 Kuwait 500 Rls. 4.50 Kčs.
Cuba 1.00 Libya 500 Rls. 1.00 P.
Denmark 6.25 Dkr. 100 L. 90 Pesos Argentinos 6.00 R.
Egypt 1.50 L. 100 L. 1.50 S. 1.50 S.
Finland 5.50 Fm. 50 Esc. 1.50 Dkr. 5.50 Sfr.
France 5.00 F. 50 Esc. 1.50 Dkr. 5.50 Dm.
Germany 2.20 D.M. 1.50 Dm. 1.50 Dm.
Greece 5.50 Dr. 1.50 Dm. 1.50 Dm.
Iceland 2.50 I. 1.50 Dm. 1.50 Dm.
Iran 1.75 Rial. 17.5 K. 1.50 Dm.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lebanon Ready To Offer Syria Better Terms Than Israel Got

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon is willing to offer far more generous economic and political concessions to Syria to obtain the withdrawal of its troops than the Beirut government has granted Israel, according to Lebanese officials.

The Lebanese are concerned whether the hard-line Syrian government will come to the bargaining table or try to plunge Lebanon into greater chaos.

Israel will not fulfill its part of the troop withdrawal accord with Lebanon until Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also leave.

Advisers to President Amin Gemayel are pondering various contingency plans in the event that Syria follows through on the veiled threats it has made since the Lebanon-Israel accord was signed last week.

The threats include closing Syria's borders with Lebanon, blocking the country's vital trade link to the Gulf, or stirring up conflict within Lebanon itself.

The advisers are even contemplating the possibility that Syria might declare the area of Lebanon it occupies an independent state.

The Syrians have refused so far to begin negotiations with Lebanon on withdrawal.

Advisers to President Gemayel said they had always assumed that the Syrian phase of the troop-withdrawal bargaining would be difficult. They said they had been prepared for Syria's initial rejection of the accords with Israel.

But the sustained, vehement attacks, especially the polemical assaults on President Gemayel and his government amid warnings of new civil war here, have come as a surprise.

There is still hope that Syria will come around.

"Do not eat believe that the Syrian position is final," Foreign Minister Elias Salim said Sunday in Paris.

"I cannot conceive that Syria will remain adamant in its present position and expose Lebanon to the infinite dangers that we face," he said. "The choice is between withdrawal with this agreement or the extinction of Lebanon."

Neither Lebanon nor foreign diplomats here express the measure of optimism about the situation that is found in comments by U.S. officials in Washington.

The confidence in Washington involves a "certain amount of whistling in the dark," said a diplomat familiar with the affairs of both the Americans and Lebanese. "It is a tactic of keep smiling and bop-

that the Syrians will be reasonable."

"Optimism is premature," he added.

To encourage Damascus to enter the negotiating process, the Lebanese have indicated they are willing to strengthen their economic ties, allowing Syria access to the port of Beirut and making arrangements for financing to help Syria develop agricultural and mineral resources.

And Lebanese officials say they are willing to negotiate security arrangements similar to those given Israel as the price for troop withdrawal.

In Lebanon's agreement with Israel, questions of trade were assigned to a joint commission for U.S. officials believe there are persuasive reasons for Syria to join the troop pullout. Page 2.

study. The accord did not require Beirut to recognize Israel.

Many observers here believe that if Syria agreed to bargain, it would also want some deal with the United States, such as U.S. pressure on Israel to return the Golan Heights, and a big cash payment from Saudi Arabia.

So far, all that is speculation. The Syrians have set no price for withdrawal, and they have not spelled out in great detail their objections to the Lebanon-Israel accord, which they condemn daily.

There is the fear here that the Syrians' harsh polemics, while perhaps designed to raise the ante for a withdrawal agreement, may leave Damascus no way to come to terms with Lebanon without losing face.

The Syrians have said that they regarded the security zone that Lebanon conceded in its accord with Israel as a threat to Syria's security.

There is still hope that Syria will come around.

"Do not eat believe that the Syrian position is final," Foreign Minister Elias Salim said Sunday in Paris.

"I cannot conceive that Syria will remain adamant in its present position and expose Lebanon to the infinite dangers that we face," he said. "The choice is between withdrawal with this agreement or the extinction of Lebanon."

Neither Lebanon nor foreign diplomats here express the measure of optimism about the situation that is found in comments by U.S. officials in Washington.

"All we knew about the Israeli was secondhand," a senior adviser to President Gemayel said last week. "With the Syrians, we have had relations for very many years. At least we know them."

Williamsburg's Historic Echoes to Yield for a Weekend

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — The Japanese have been dissuaded from bringing mops and golf carts to shuttles their delegation over the stately grounds where, except for occasional market shots, nothing much intrudes on historic echoes such as Patrick Henry's tirade against the economic policies of King George III.

The French request that President François Mitterrand not be served any cream soups has been accommodated, as has the British suggestion that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher be given an extra bedroom for her security detail, instead of the dressing room that was offered.

U.S. Aides See Victory For Nicaraguan Rebels

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, and another senior administration official believe that U.S.-supported Nicaraguan rebels have a good chance of overthrowing the Sandinist government by the end of the year, according to administration and congressional officials.

Members of Congress said Sunday that in making the assessment, Mr. Casey and the other official, Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, seemed to undercut the administration's long-standing assertion that U.S. support for the rebel groups was primarily to stop arms shipments to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The descriptions we heard, even though they included lots of qualifications about how the rebels were building up their own momentum, have much more in common with the British Foreign Office's reference to them as "freedom fighters" than the official claim that we are providing covert aid only to prevent arms shipments," a Democratic member of the House Intelligence Committee said.

Another U.S. military official familiar with the covert operations in Nicaragua said Sunday that one force attacking Managua would come from the north, near the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, where the largest group of rebels has been operating.

A second front east of Managua would be opened by insurgents composed primarily of Miskito Indians who fled their homeland along Nicaragua's Atlantic coast in recent years, he said.

He said that a southern front would be manned by forces under the command of Edén Pastora, a disaffected leader of the revolution that overthrew President Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

They told the committee that the administration's policy of a "dialogue of the deaf" that they were skeptical about the administration's overtures to the Sandinistas.

The House Intelligence Committee voted this month to cut off money for covert activities in Nicaragua. The committee, alarmed about reports that the operations had grown beyond their original objective of intercepting arms shipments,

wept will far surpass last year's press corps at Versailles, France. Each official delegation numbers only 15 members — the head of state or government, its foreign and finance ministers and 12 others.

One problem has been how to treat the leaders equally when no two accommodations are identical. Some facilities have been altered and "protocol had to come in," Mr. Hearns said.

Most of Williamsburg, however, delights in its restrained way to be held to the first such summit meeting to be held in the continental United States (summit No. 2 was held in Puerto Rico).

This is to be the biggest summit meeting yet, and the 3,000 to 4,500 journalists ex-

pected will far surpass last year's press corps at Versailles, France. Each official delegation numbers only 15 members — the head of state or government, its foreign and finance ministers and 12 others.

One problem has been how to treat the leaders equally when no two accommodations are identical. Some facilities have been altered and "protocol had to come in," Mr. Hearns said.

President Ronald Reagan, the host, and Mr. Mitterrand rank highest since they are heads of both state and government. The other national leaders follow according to their years of continuous service in their posts: Mrs. Thatcher, Prime Minister

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

König, the archbishop of Vienna, and König, the archbishop of Vienna, and television crew in his Warsaw home.

The religious revival in Eastern Europe, the conference was told, has been most spectacular in Czechoslovakia, where the government is afraid that the underground Solidarity will emerge. The church, too, is not sure what results this voyage will bring. We know that until now John Paul has always won.

"In my view the only possibility for Poland is reform, but a reform that is tolerated by Moscow. We remain in the Eastern bloc, in the Warsaw Pact, but there must be economic and political democratization," he said.

The central party regime is weak and unpopular," he added, "and so there must be a Finlandization of Poland. With Moscow's permission."

He suggested that the church, ev-

Shultz's Strategy: Give Syrians Time To Come Around

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz is playing a waiting game with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, hoping in time to win support for the Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement.

That remains his tactic despite Syrian resistance that seems calculated to chill the ardor of the most determined sutor.

Each day recently has brought a vitriolic Syrian attack on the agreement as a betrayal of Arab interests. As a deliberate snub, Syria barred a visit by President Ronald Reagan's special Mideast envoy, Philip C. Habib, "because he is one of the most hostile American officials to the Arabs and their cause."

Without Syria, the agreement negotiated by Mr. Shultz cannot be carried out. Israel will not withdraw its troops from Lebanon unless there is a simultaneous pullout of Syrian soldiers and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon under Syrian protection.

U.S. officials believe there are very persuasive reasons for Syria to cooperate eventually.

Among problems acknowledged by U.S. officials is Syria's potential campaign for leadership of the radical Arab bloc, which regards accommodation with Israel as anathema; its interests in Lebanon, which could be threatened by warming Israeli-Lebanese relations; and its increasing reliance on the Soviet Union to rebuild its armed forces.

That reliance has made Syria a potential pawn in Soviet efforts to counter U.S. influence in the Middle East.

Most other Arab nations, including Saudi Arabia, which gives Syria substantial financial aid, appear to be leaning toward agreeing that Syria should honor its pledge to withdraw if asked by Lebanon.

Improved U.S. ties could ease Mr. Assad's dependence on Moscow. And, most importantly, the removal of foreign forces from Lebanon would greatly lessen the risk of renewed Syrian-Israeli warfare that almost certainly would end in Syrian defeat.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. policy-makers are known to feel that these arguments will nudge Syria toward cooperation.

But U.S. officials have also warned that it could take three or four months before they can tell whether this optimism is justified.

During the interim, Mr. Shultz has devised a low-key strategy

aimed at making most effective use of the limited leverage that can be applied to Syria.

The strategy initially calls for U.S. reliance on friendly Arab governments to pressure President Assad. Mr. Shultz personally appealed for such support to leaders of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, and his efforts are being enlarged upon by Mr. Habib and U.S. ambassadors.

U.S. officials predict that the Lebanon agreement will win open or tacit backing from all Arab League members except the PLO, Libya and South Yemen.

How responsive Syria will be to other nations' opinions is an open question, given the fractious nature of politics in the Middle East.

Potentially most influential is Saudi Arabia, which is committed to giving Syria \$500 million a year and frequently gives more. Part of that largess stems from the Saudi royal family's fear that it might have to rely on Syrian troops to put down a challenge from fundamentalist Moslems.

For that reason, many Mideast experts are skeptical about how much the Saudis would pressure President Assad.

However, Mr. Shultz, who conferred two weeks ago with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, is known to feel that, despite ambivalent Saudi public statements, Fahd will make a strong, behind-the-scenes plea to Damascus to support the agreement.

Mr. Shultz has made clear that the United States would assist, if asked, in negotiations between Syria and Lebanon and would open talks to improve long-strained U.S.-Lebanon relations with Damascus. That effort has met with rude rebuff.

Mr. Shultz has broken off the snubs with frequent public references to Syria as "a proud country" and reiterations of his offer of a dialogue. He has gone out of his way to stress that Syria has "legitimate security concerns and interests" in Lebanon that must be addressed in withdrawal talks.

Mr. Shultz noted that the security zone planned by the Lebanese and Israelis in southern Lebanon would extend to the Syrian border and would create a need for guarantees that Israel would not be afforded special strategic advantages in any conflict with Syria.

In Syria there is still a strong belief that Damascus has an inherent claim to special political, economic and strategic concessions from Lebanon, a weaker neighbor that was once Syrian territory.



CRASH SITE — Workers clear away wreckage of a Canadian Starfighter that exploded while performing aerobatics at an air show at Rhine-Main Airport near Frankfurt. The debris tore across a highway below and killed five persons in passing cars.

Fatah Dissidents Vow To Continue Protest

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Dissident officers stepped up their revolt Monday against Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, rejecting the leadership's latest moves for conciliation.

In a statement issued in Damascus, five senior officers in Mr. Arafat's own commando group, el-Fatah, which forms the backbone of the PLO, said they would refuse to obey orders issued Saturday in an attempt to quell the peaceful revolt.

The officers said they would remain in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley "to halt the continuing deviation in the Fatah leadership and step up the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy."

The five dissidents and an unknown number of supporters began their protest more than two weeks ago to press a wide range of

demands, including cancellation of recent appointments to senior posts and a more radical political line.

On Saturday, Fatah's central committee put the dissidents under Mr. Arafat's direct command and banned other PLO fighters from contacting them.

The committee also pledged to prepare a full meeting of the movement as demanded by the dissidents, and altered the Fatah command structure, apparently to lessen the impact of the appointments.

But the dissidents' statement Monday said the changes were worthless and intended to present the officers' movement as merely a matter of military insubordination. The officers said they would continue their "revolutionary movement" until their demands were met.

China Is Said to Train, Arm Laos Insurgents

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BELING — China is covertly training and arming Laotian insurgents to fight Vietnamese troops occupying Laos, according to Western diplomats here.

Diplomats who recently visited Chinese areas near the Laotian border said they were told that Chinese military advisers operate eight camps along the southwestern Chinese frontier in Yunnan province. More than 1,000 young Laotians are said to be receiving guerrilla training.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied the reports Monday, calling them "sheer fabrication."

The reports, however, reinforce earlier Western intelligence findings of small-scale Chinese military support for insurgents seeking to topple the pro-Hanoi government in Vietnam, which is backed by an estimated 50,000 Vietnamese troops.

China, once Hanoi's closest ally, now calls its southern neighbor "little beggarisms" bent on dominating Southeast Asia with the help of "big beggarisms" — the Soviet Union.

Beijing has fashioned a regional strategy poised against Hanoi, with open military support for resistance groups fighting Vietnamese forces in Cambodia and with public pledges to aid Thailand against any Vietnamese aggression.

As late as last month, Chinese and Vietnamese troops reportedly engaged in artillery duels across their heavily armored border.

Foreign analysts believe Beijing rounds out its anti-Hanoi policy in Southeast Asia by siding the Laotian resistance, a factionalized, ill-equipped band said to number several thousand men. The Laotian effort, however, is cloaked in secrecy for fear of Vietnamese reprisals along a new war front, diplomats said.

West European diplomats who toured Yunnan province last month apparently pulled back the

cloak through a chance meeting with a Laotian who identified himself as a guerrilla undergoing training by the Chinese military at a border camp he called Muong Phong.

The young man told the Europeans he began the training a year ago and receives a Chinese salary equal to \$7 monthly.

He reportedly said that more than 1,000 insurgents were being taught guerrilla tactics at the eight Chinese border camps. After their training, they will cross into Laos to raid Vietnamese installations and come back to the Yunnan base to resupply, he told the diplomats.

He said the guerrillas are Marxist and dedicated to the overthrow of the pro-Hanoi government. They reportedly were recruited from a total of 3,000 Laotian refugees who settled in Yunnan after the Vietnamese occupation.

However, the Laotian insurgent said his group feared Chinese domination of his country if Vietnam ever was expelled.

The Laotian insurgency complicates Hanoi's occupation of Laos while distracting it from its battles in Cambodia and its defense of the Chinese-Vietnamese border, according to analysts. At the same time, the guerrillas are said to help Beijing keep open a small corridor in Laos needed to transport military supplies to the resistance in Laos.

■ Thai-Laotian Border Clash

Four Thais and a Laotian soldier have been killed in cross-border shooting incidents along the Mekong River dividing Thailand and Laos, the Bangkok World reported Monday, according to United Press International.

Another Thai was reported missing after a river boat sank in the Mekong in a separate Laotian attack Sunday, the English-language daily said. Bangkok World said shooting broke out twice Sunday across the Mekong near the Thai border town of Nong Khai, 382 miles (615 kilometers) northeast of Bangkok.

Religious Revival Noted In Countries of East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1)

church and religion as the best means for doing so.

Professor A.B. Osadczuk-Korab, a lecturer at the Free University in West Berlin, and one of the leading European experts on Poland, also spoke of the geopolitical concern of Cardinal Wyszinski.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab read the conference a passage written by Cardinal Wyszinski during his years of internment in the early 1950s that said if Marxism had come to Poland directly from the West instead of the East, perhaps it would have been accepted.

Mr. Osadczuk-Korab said that both the church and the regime in Poland wanted the pope's visit because

cause, since Cardinal Wyszinski's death, he alone had sufficient moral authority with the Polish people to stem the hatred and despair that kept growing in the country.

The regime, he added, wanted to use the papal visit to get back a degree of the respectability that Communist Poland had once enjoyed, when it had a special relationship with the United States and was visited by West European leaders.

The Polish scene is being watched with mixed feelings by Catholics in other East European countries, according to the experts.

In Hungary, many Catholics and others wish that the Poles would go back to work instead of continuing to be a drain on the finances of their neighbors, a specialist on that country said.

Both the state and the church in Hungary "are afraid of the Polish virus," he added.

A lecture on Czechoslovakia said that the underground Catholic publications there followed the Polish situation closely.

But he said that the "Polish subtleties" — including the declarations of Cardinal Glemp in favor of a dialogue with the authorities — found little understanding among the hard-pressed Czechoslovak Catholics, most of whom trust their hopes to a former Vatican polity for Eastern Europe.

WORLD BRIEFS

Access to Sakharov's Wife Barred

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet authorities barred Western reporters Monday from visiting Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of Andrei D. Sakharov, the exiled dissident, after she had summoned them to a briefing.

Two uniformed militiamen blocked the entrance to her apartment block and told reporters that "It is forbidden to see Yelena Georgievna today." Police have been posted continuously in the stairway outside Mrs. Bonner's apartment since she gave a press conference on the street Friday to warn about her husband's poor health.

Earlier Monday, Mrs. Bonner left her apartment to telephone reporters from a public phone booth. She said, "I am surrounded by militia here" and invited the reporters to come to see the conditions under which she was living.

Guyana Orders Out 2 U.S. Envoys

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (Reuters) — Guyana has ordered two U.S. Embassy officials to leave the country for interfering in its domestic affairs, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

But an embassy spokesman said, "As far as we are concerned, the two officials will not be leaving Guyana as requested, as they have done nothing wrong." The diplomats were not named.

The government has linked them with labor unrest in the bauxite-mining town of Linden, 70 miles (110 kilometers) south of Georgetown, where about 3,000 workers staged a 24-hour strike last Thursday to protest food shortages. The government said Friday that officials of a foreign embassy had been extremely active at Linden in discussions with union members and with personnel of the mining company, Guyamine.

British Adamant on Elgin Marbles

LONDON (Reuters) — Unmoved by the campaign of Greek minister of culture, Melina Mercouri, to get back the Elgin Marbles, the British Museum said Monday that they would stay in London, where they have been since 1816.

After listening to a lecture by Miss Mercouri, the museum's director, David Wilson, embraced her and said: "She is a charming woman and she has her views but I have mine. The trustees of the British Museum do not wish to give anything back on any grounds." Miss Mercouri, who has pledged to get them back, said Greece is building a museum to house them on the acropolis in Athens.

The 5th century B.C. collection, including part of a 524-foot (160-meter) frieze and 17 figures from the Parthenon, was acquired by Lord Elgin as ambassador to Turkey which then ruled Greece. He sold it to the British government in 1816.

Greece, U.S. Talk Anew on Bases

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece and the United States resumed talks Monday on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece amid allegations that U.S. aircraft had violated air traffic regulations in the Aegean.

A spokesman for the government said that Yannis Kapisis, Greek undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Reginald Bartholomew, a U.S. State Department official, met at the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Bartholomew, who with Mr. Kapisis has been conducting negotiations for seven months, returned Sunday from consultations in Washington.

Greek officials say that U.S. and Turkish aircraft entered disputed airspace in the Athens flight information region last Friday without permission. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said the incident, which occurred during a NATO exercise, was serious because it involved coordinated action by Turkey and the United States. Turkey denied that its planes violated Greek airspace.

French Students Plan to Protest

PARIS (AP) — Three separate groups of students and teachers plan to demonstrate Tuesday as the National Assembly begins its debate on university reform bill.

The planned reform, the work of Education Minister Alain Savary, has sparked demonstrations throughout the country in recent weeks and many of them have been violent. Mr. Savary has refused demands that the assembly's debate be put off until the fall to allow consultations with student groups.

Speareading the protests is the National Coordination of Students and Teachers, made up of five groups close to the political opposition. A second group is led mostly by Socialist and Trotskyist organizations. The third calls itself the Independents. They will form up in separate parts of the city Tuesday and march on the National Assembly as it begins its debate. Passage of the measure is a foregone conclusion given the Socialist government's majority in the assembly.

Japan Ends Hunt for Alleged Spies

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan said Monday that an investigation failed to bar charges that a Soviet espionage agent recruited Japanese politicians and reporters and planted a mole in the Foreign Ministry, giving Moscow regular access to sensitive information.

The police said they would not press charges against 11 of the Japanese named by the former KGB major, Stanislav Levchenko, as working for the Soviet Union during his assignment in Japan as a Soviet journalist.

At the same time, the Foreign Ministry said it had ended an extensive internal investigation, which failed to flush out a code clerk who allegedly gave the former spy thousands of secret documents. Mr. Levchenko defected to the United States in 1979 after five years in Tokyo as a correspondent for the Soviet magazine New Times.

For the Record

GLASGOW (Reuters) — Striking workers at a state-owned British Leyland axle plant voted Monday to return to work after a two-week strike sparked by the threat of layoffs. BL had warned that the plant would be shut unless the dispute ended Monday. The strikers voted their return against the advice of shop stewards.

Buenos Aires (UPI) — Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize recipient, ended his fast Sunday. He had fasted with four others since May 10 to protest the plight of Argentina's disappeared persons.

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Albert Claude, 84, a Belgian-born scientist who shared the 1974 Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology, died overnight, his secretary said Monday.

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government issued back-to-work orders Monday to 1,300 of about 8,000 public health doctors who are striking for more pay and a shorter workweek.

Summit to Disrupt Calm In Colonial Williamsburg

(Continued from Page 1)

Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy. Then comes Mr. Thorn.

Not even a schedule of events has been issued. According to informants, however, the leaders, in reverse order of protocol, will fly by U.S. Marine helicopter Saturday afternoon, landing near the reconstructed old State Capitol, where the House of Burgesses once met. Then they will ride in a horse-drawn carriage west on Nicholson Street to the Palace Green, where each will be greeted by Mr. Reagan before bleachers full of photographers.

On Saturday evening there will be a reception and dinner for the leaders and their senior ministers at nearby Carter's Grove Plantation.

On Sunday there will be a prayer service at Bruton Parish Church for those who want to attend, a meet-

ing of the heads of delegations in the House of Burgesses chamber, lunch at various taverns and an afternoon plenary session at the inn.

A second plenary session will take place Monday morning, the sources said, with a joint statement to be issued in the afternoon at the press center on the campus of the College of William and Mary, a mile from the restoration area.

The concluding official dinner will be held Monday at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center.

Journalists and technicians will make up by far the largest single group of visitors.

The arrangements for their care and feeding, which has become the responsibility of the host country, is the most tangible sign here of summitry's grand scale. The press center in William and Mary Hall,

New Reagan Plan Would Strengthen U.S. Strike Force

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If Congress approves all of President Ronald Reagan's program to modernize nuclear strike forces, the result will be a dramatic increase in the size and especially the power of the nation's nuclear arsenal, according to a congressional staff study and other analyses.

The program also will give the Pentagon the ability to increase the arsenal's size and power more rapidly.

NEWS ANALYSIS

likely in the future, according to a Defense Department document. The Pentagon, for instance, is arguing in Congress that one benefit of new missiles will be "an open missile production line" that would be ready to increase the force size quickly.

A significant number of legislators who had opposed the building of the 10-warhead MX missile have said they probably now would support Mr. Reagan's request. They say he has promised to modify his strategic arms control proposals and to develop a less "destabilizing" small mobile missile with a single warhead.

If no arms reduction treaty is reached with the Soviet Union, the result of the overall strategic arms program of the Reagan administration will be to increase the inventory of strategic nuclear warheads to 14,000 from 9,000, a Congressional Budget Office analysis has found.

More significant, in the opinion of many nuclear warfare analysts, the Reagan modernization program will greatly increase the overall number of "hard target kill warheads," projectiles with accuracy and nuclear yield sufficient to destroy missile silos and Soviet command bunkers greatly reinforced with steel and concrete. The program will also increase the number of such warheads likely to survive a Soviet attack on the United States and thus be available for retaliation.

It is this "hard target capability" that is most desired by the Defense Department and most feared and opposed by the Soviet leadership.

The budget office's analysis found that the result of the Reagan program would be to increase the inventory of about 1,400 relatively

weak and not wholly effective hard target warheads likely to survive an attack to a much larger number of more destructive weapons. The total number of hard target warheads likely to survive attack, the budget office said, would rise to 3,900 by 1990, and to more than 6,000 by 1996, increases of 175 percent and 375 percent respectively.

Even if the president's proposals on arms reductions become the basis of a treaty, most of his overall weapons program could be carried through within the terms of the treaty. The small reduction in overall numbers that the treaty would require would be offset by the substantial increase in the arsenal's power, accuracy and capability.

But, in fact, Mr. Reagan is believed more likely to modify his treaty proposal by increasing both a proposed ceiling of 5,000 ICBM warheads and increasing or eliminating a proposed limit of 850 intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Reductions or retirements could be made in older, less capable missiles and aircraft so that more lethal new systems with much greater ability to attack Soviet military and command targets could be ready.

Thus, as one critic remarked, "This is force modernization given the name of arms control."

The nuclear modernization program will cost about \$50 billion a year for the next five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, and will result in a significant increase in U.S. retaliatory power.

It includes a plan to deploy at least 100 large MX missiles with 1,000 hard target kill warheads; to design and presumably to deploy a force of Midgetman single-warhead missiles with the same hard target capability; and to build a fleet of 20 Trident submarines, each with 24 launching tubes for multiwarhead missiles. Eventually all these submarines would be fitted with the D-5 submarine missile, which will have the accuracy and hard target capability of ICBMs.

The plan also calls for the deployment of 100 B-1B bombers by the late 1980s, and 132 advanced technology bombers in the early 1990s, about 3,200 air-launched cruise missiles, and about 400 under-sea-launched cruise missiles by 1988.



SUPPORT FOR SOVIET JEWS — Avital Shcharansky, second from right, wife of Anatoli Shcharansky, the imprisoned Soviet dissident, walked Sunday with Yehuda Blum, right, Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, during a march in New York City supporting Jews in the Soviet Union. Edward I. Koch, center, the mayor of New York City, also took part. Holding the poster of Mr. Shcharansky was Matilda Cuomo, wife of the governor of New York state, Mario M. Cuomo.

Broad Base Urged for Democrats

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

SANTA FE, New Mexico — Political strategists for former President Jimmy Carter and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, agreed during the weekend that the courtship of individual constituencies by Democratic presidential aspirants may prevent the party from winning the White House in 1984.

Speaking to the Association of State Democratic Chairs, Hamilton Jordan, who was White House chief of staff under Mr. Carter, and William Carrick, Mr. Kennedy's political director, outlined contrasting electoral strategies for defeating President Ronald Reagan, should he run for re-election.

Both argued that unless the Democratic Party can appeal to a broad cross section of American voters, the party's nominee will be in a difficult position.

"If the 1984 primaries are dominated exclusively by candidates responding to the demands of interest groups, it won't make much difference who is the nominee," Mr. Jordan said. "There will be no way for our party and our nominee to reach the average voter."

Mr. Carrick said, "We have got to develop a universal message to appeal to the American people as individuals and not as part of special interest groups."

The difficulty of defeating Mr. Reagan next year was a constant topic among the state party leaders gathered in Santa Fe. The message from Mr. Jordan and Mr. Carrick about constituencies was well received by many of them.

Agreeing that constituencies such as blacks, union members, women, environmentalists and homosexuals were essential for a candidate to win the Democratic nomination, Mr. Jordan said, "You need them... All I'm asking for is a heavy dose of pragmatism."

"Don't you fellows have to vote?" Mr. Reagan asked.

One of them told him that all had been defeated for re-election last November.

Decision Seen by July On Reagan Bid in '84

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan may wait until early September or beyond to declare his intentions about seeking a second term, but his closest congressional political ally, Senator Paul Laxalt, believes that anyone who cares will know the answer by July 4.

"If July 4 comes and goes and there's no signal otherwise from the White House, you can assume Reagan will run," the Nevada Republican said last week. "The political realities will dictate it. It wouldn't be fair to the other potential horses in the field to let them wait beyond that without letting them know. They'd be at a terrible disadvantage."

Mr. Laxalt, the party's general chairman, said that he had no commitment from the president to run, but that all the conversations he had held with Mr. Reagan had been "in the context of what we do, not whether we do it."

Accepting at face value Mr. Reagan's statement that he has not made up his mind, Mr. Laxalt said he was nonetheless doing exactly what he would be doing if the president were a declared candidate — putting together a grass-roots organization "unparalleled in the history of American politics" that, he said, would provide at least an extra five percentage points in a re-election campaign.

After touring the country recently, Mr. Laxalt returned to Washington convinced that Mr. Reagan is likely to be the first full-term president since Dwight D. Eisenhower in face no challenge within his own party. "It's almost sure, the lack of opposition," he said.

Mr. Laxalt said that Richard Vosper, the direct-mail fund-raiser, cast his line in the water and found no takers on the deep right. And Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon encountered opposition among his own supporters after an exploratory foray into New Hampshire.

"Reagan's our star," Mr. Laxalt said. "And whatever else anyone says about him, he has a damn good sense of timing. I'm convinced he'll be a candidate."

Two recent incidents reveal the opposite characteristics of Mr. Reagan as a candidate: his timing, and, on the other hand, his inattention to detail, which has vexed aides during his campaigns.

During a motorcade in Houston, a motorcycle policeman was hurt after a collision. The president left his limousine and rushed to his side. The injured policeman apologized, and Mr. Reagan responded: "You're sorry? I'm sorry." The president held the policeman's hand and they talked.

Secret Service agents tried to stop him from leaving the limousine in what appeared to be a dangerous situation. "I'm the president, and I'm going out there," Mr. Reagan said, and he did.

Then, a few days later, Mr.

STOCKHOLM

Sheraton Style



The beautiful waterfront location in the heart of the shopping and business district is only one of the reasons you'll enjoy Sheraton. This hotel is tailor-made for people who set high standards for their work and leisure. Special features include meeting and banquet facilities and 24-hour room service. And at the luxurious Sheraton Towers every room offers a balcony view plus all the special Sheraton extras that will make your business stay an unforgettable one.

For reservations and information call

6-079-2800 | 0611-295306
in Paris in Frankfurt

01-636-6411 | 185063
in London in Munich

Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or Reservation office, or your travel agent.

Stockholm Sheraton
Tegelbacken 6, Box 269, 101 23 Stockholm 1
Tel.: 08-14 26 00 Telex: (854) 17750

Raising finance from the international capital markets?

When you need substantial funds from the international markets you want the certainty that the money will be raised and the terms will be right.

At Lloyds Bank we are both a merchant and commercial bank. Integrating proven skills with financial strength, we match your needs with the conditions of the market place. And we know we must serve your future interests as well as satisfy your current requirement.

We help you decide on the appropriate instruments, whether syndicated eurocurrency loans or other facilities, eurobonds or other international securities.

You obtain immediate access to the international capital markets through our experts

Civic Groups in U.S. Working for City Hall

By John Herbers

New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The neighborhood groups that used to demand better services from city halls around the nation are now being paid to provide those services themselves.

Under growing financial pressures and despite opposition from unions, many city governments are now hiring civic groups to perform services that have historically been carried out by public employees.

City hall gets more for its money but gives up central control in the process, officials say.

Here in Kansas City, the government has let contracts to three neighborhood organizations to carry out all inspections for health and safety code violations in the areas where the organizations are active.

In Portland, Oregon, neighborhood groups are repairing streets; in Louisville, Kentucky, they are constructing sidewalks; in Jacksonville, Florida, they are managing social service centers; in Boulder, Colorado, they are operating shelters for the poor; in Woodbury, New Jersey, they are rehabilitating housing; and in Canton, New York, they are assisting children and disabled people.

Such delegations of authority, unheard of in the past, are the latest development in the fast-evolving role of American neighborhood groups and in the "privatization" of local governments.

Part of this trend is that neighborhood groups are becoming more formally organized and entrepreneurial.

In New York, for example, the Southern Brooklyn Community Organization is performing services for other neighborhood organizations in running anti-crime patrols, housing and economic development programs.

For the cities, turning to the neighborhood groups that had sometimes been their adversaries is merely a new dimension in their efforts to reduce costs.

For the last four years, as tax revenues and federal aid have declined, the cities have been asking private corporations for voluntary aid and using private businesses to perform city services in hopes of savings in equipment and wages.

In a recent survey of 1,300 cities, the International City Managers Association found that 78 percent hired outside contractors to tow and store vehicles that were left illegally on the streets; one-third had contractors collect garbage; and one-fourth had profit-making concerns repairing their streets.

This shift is being supported by the Reagan administration as part of an ideological commitment to less government at all levels.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!
ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS
2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAWLESS MAKE-UP DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES

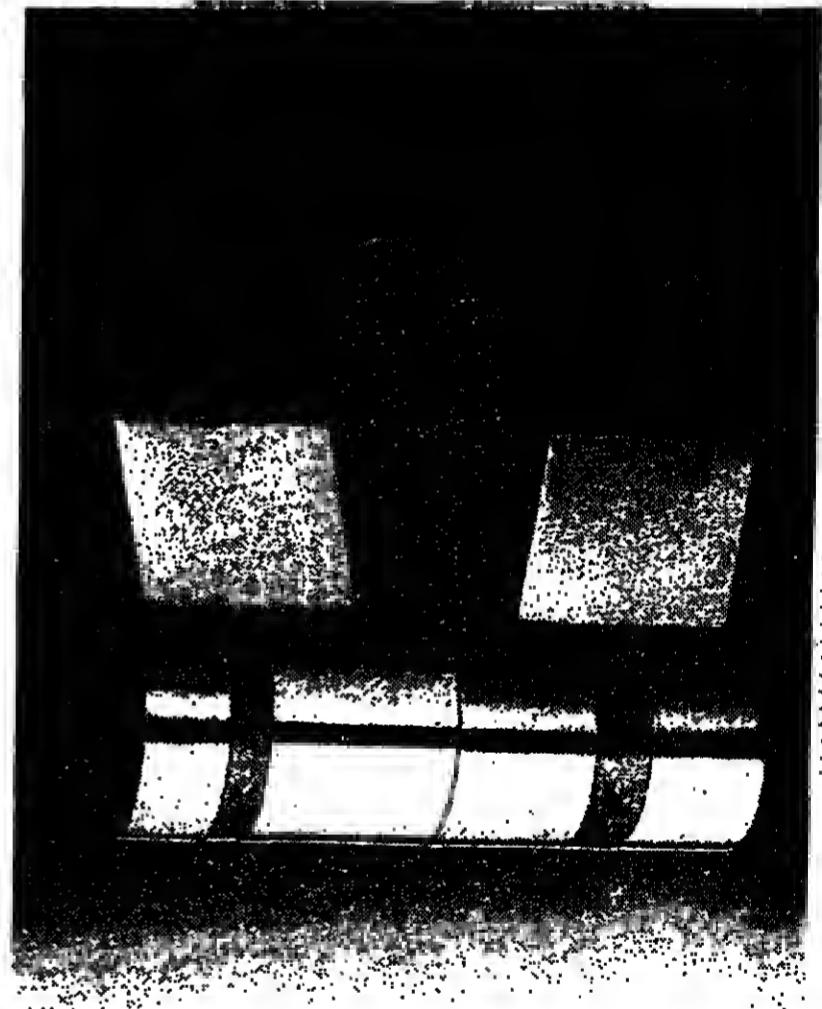
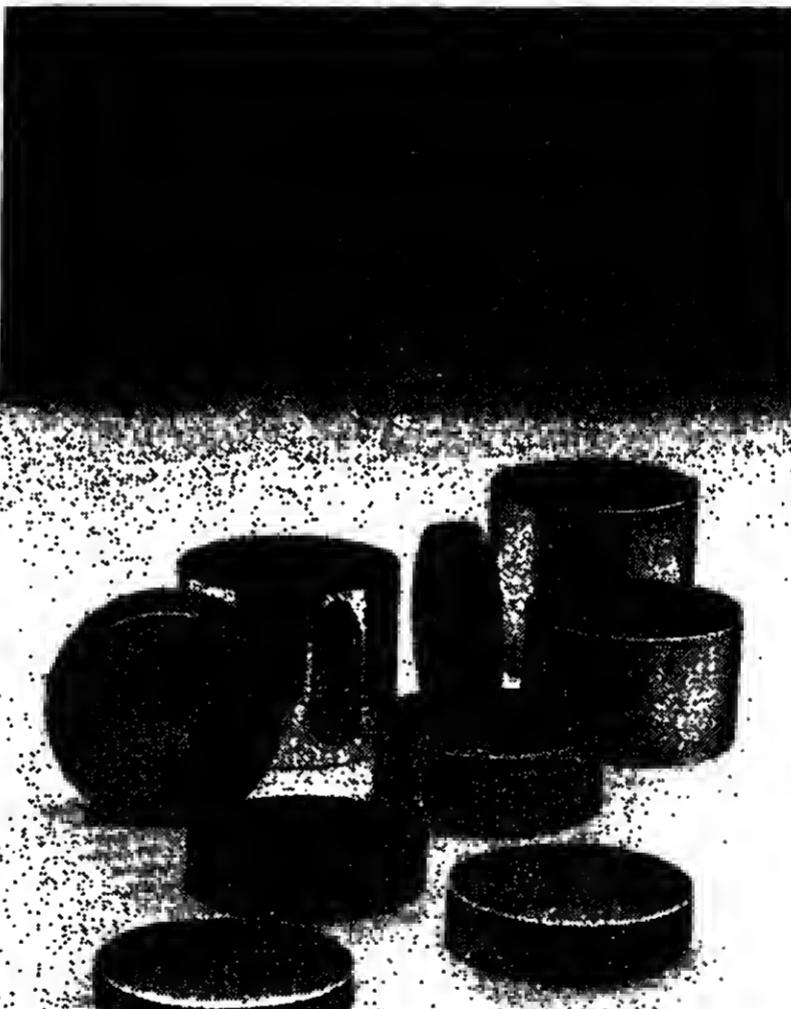
There's a place for you in Amsterdam's heart.

The Amsterdam Sonesta Hotel. Conveniently located in the heart of the centuries old city. Our 5-star hotel combines modern comfort and luxury with 17th century architecture and old world charm. Outstanding restaurants, health club, parking garage and a friendly bilingual staff.

Call Sonesta Instant Reservations
Paris 06 079 1717 Frankfurt 0611 284 388
London 01 628 3451 Zurich 01 302 08 57

Or call the hotel direct 020 21 22 23
800 direct connection for the cost of a local call

Amsterdam Sonesta Hotel
Kattengal One, 1012-SZ Amsterdam, Holland



...our integration makes it certain

based in the banking centres of the world. With our established record you can be confident of professional and efficient service.

Mandate us to lead manage your financing. You appoint a bank able to commit substantial funds and to place effectively in the markets. A bank with the experience to innovate responsibly, and the reputation which ensures success.

Wherever you deal with us, you secure the fast and sure response that gives you the edge.

 **Lloyds Bank International**

Farmers' Protests Rekindle Spain's Mistrust of French

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Bands of French farmers have been stopping Spanish trucks in southern France in recent days and spilling agricultural produce onto the roads, producing headlines in the Spanish press and outrage in Spanish hearts.

The protests, which began May 15, have grown in scope and violence. On Friday, French farmers and winegrowers, agitating against what they say are low prices paid for their produce, vowed to set up a blockade across southern France, from the Pyrenees to the Rhone Valley.

Trucks carrying goods from Morocco, West Germany and Italy have been affected, but most of the assaults have been carried out on Spanish vehicles. Newspapers here assert that 39 have been attacked. Some have had their cargo set on fire.

The actions of the farmers have set off a wave of anti-French sentiment.

A group of Spanish farmers besieged the French Embassy on Friday, pelting it with tomatoes, lettuce and eggs. As the produce smashed through the windows, the crowd cheered and chanted, "What's good for the Spanish is good for the French!"

The angry actions of French producers over lower-priced Spanish goods, are only the latest wrinkle in Spanish-French relations, which are anything but smooth even in the best of times.

The two governments, both Socialist, have been making a concerted effort to at least give the appearance of closer cooperation on a series of issues.

One is the problem of terrorism in the Basque region, which extends on both sides of the Pyrenees. Madrid has long asserted that terrorism by the Basque separatist organization that is known by its initials in the Basque language, ETA, would cease if only the French would act against the leaders operating across the border.

Another is Spain's long-pending application to join the European Community. France fears a sudden influx of cheaper Spanish and Portuguese agricultural produce.

A series of top-level visits by French leaders recently has tried to lay both issues to rest. The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, was here a week ago, proclaiming that France "wanted and needed" Spain in the Common Market as soon as possible.

"We've cleared away the ghosts," his Spanish counterpart, Fernando Morán, said, referring in general terms to problems between the two countries.

Some more specific ghost-clearing was presumably conducted a few days later by Paul Coussenier, director-general of the French police, who came for talks with the head of the Spanish police, Rafael del Rio.

But he did not endear himself

with an observation that drugs posed a greater danger than terrorism. And he restated the problem in dealing with Basque terrorists on French soil — "When they haven't broken the laws of France, it's very difficult to attack them."

A major figure in the French offensive to overcome Spanish mistrust of the powerful neighbor to the north has been the new French ambassador, Pierre Gudoni, a Socialist deputy in the French National Assembly and a friend of the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González.

Recently, the ambassador created a stir with a series of interviews to rebut what he termed "anti-French propaganda." It was time, he said in the newspaper Diario 16, to end the "legend of a bad France, always out to pestle Spain." Really, he said, France loved Spain.

But then the French farmers intervened. On Tuesday about 200 blocked the roads near Nîmes and emptied vegetables, lemons and other produce from 12 Spanish trucks onto the roads.

Spanish farmers accused the French police of turning a blind eye to the attacks and threatened retaliation against French trucks here in "legitimate self-defense."

Anti-French sentiments run deep, a product not just of Napoleon's conquest but of modern-day resentments and slights, ranging from the way Spanish maids are perceived to be treated in Paris to perceptions of snobbish attitudes among French tour groups in the Costa del Sol.



A truck is attacked by angry farmers in the Languedoc in southern France. They were protesting EC farm policy and have vowed to set up a blockade across southern France.

2 Italian Customs Officials Fined Over Tax Scandal

Reuters
ROME — Two Italian customs officials involved in a gasoline tax evasion scandal were fined Monday by Italy's highest financial court.

General Raffaele Giudice and

Donato Lo Prete, whose main job was to fight tax evasion and smuggling, were each fined 50 billion lire (\$34 million) for their part in the fraud, first reported three years ago, which is estimated to have cost the state up to \$2 billion.

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher entered the second week of Britain's election campaign Monday with a strong lead in public opinion polls while the leader of the Labor Party, Michael Foot, attacked Conservative Party advertising to win black votes in the

council-Liberal Alliance about record unemployment.

With about three million people — 13.4 percent of the work force — out of work, unemployment dominated the first week of campaigning, but the black vote promised to be this week's disputed issue. Britain's ethnic vote has usually gone to the Labor Party. But both the Conservatives and Labor plan an aggressive campaign for black support in this election.

The Conservative project caused controversy even before it officially began.

The issue concerned an election poster featuring a well-dressed black man with the slogan "Labor says he's black; Tories say he's British" — an attempt to convey the idea that Labor treat blacks as a special case while Conservatives see them as equals.

Mr. Foot said he was outraged by the "degrading" advertisement because the Conservatives had passed the Nationality Act, which guarantees equal citizenship for all but also limits immigration from former British colonies.

"It is a further degrading advertisement that the Conservatives have issued in this campaign," Mr. Foot said. "They introduced the Nationality Act, which we believe is racist element in it. We are committed to repeal that act as soon as we get the opportunity."

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament, the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats; but all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — barring strong personal votes.

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll, with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament, the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats; but all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — barring strong personal votes.

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll, with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament, the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats; but all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — barring strong personal votes.

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll, with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.

For the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, the election seemed to be turning into a fight for survival.

In the last session of Parliament, the Social Democrats had 29 of the 635 seats; but all but one of the party's legislators split from the Labor Party as it swung to the left. A straw poll of 20 key constituencies by London Weekend Television indicated the alliance would not win any seats — barring strong personal votes.

The Liberal Party also seemed likely in the poll to lose seats to the Conservatives.

Political commentators warned the survey was merely a straw poll, with interviews with as few as 20 persons in each constituency. But the bigger national polls also had gloomy news for the alliance, saying its share of the vote was a stagnant 19 percent. The British electoral system is based on winning a plurality in each contest, not on proportional representation.

Meanwhile, The Times of London quoted senior Conservatives whom it did not identify as saying that Mrs. Thatcher was likely to appoint the chairman of the Conservative Party, Cecil Parkinson, as foreign secretary if she is re-elected. He would replace Francis Pym, widely reported to be too moderate for Mrs. Thatcher's liking.

Black Labor candidates quickly denounced the poster as an insult.

"They don't understand that people in ethnic minorities feel black and British and don't like to be thought of as exclusively one or the other," said John Tilley, a Labor candidate in South London.



The International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation of Spain invite you to

Meet the New Spanish Government



May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by leftist ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the co-operation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW SPANISH ECONOMIC POLICY

Felipe González, President of the Government

FOREIGN POLICY

Angel Vives, Executive Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN TRADE

Guillermo de la Désena, Secretary General of Commerce

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY

José Álvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain; Miguel Angel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS

Chairman: Rafael Termés, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano

Henri Lanarkére, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, BNP, España S.A.

Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Return to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: 747 12 65, ext. 301, or telex: 612832.

Please enroll the following participant for the conference to be held May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid. The participation fee is US \$575 or the equivalent for each participant.

Please invoice Check enclosed

24-53

MAY 31, 1983

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

Enrique Moya, President of the National Industry Institute (INI)

FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY

José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance

Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN

Chairman: Adrián Pérez, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Horst Semmel, General Manager, ABG Telefunkens Spain

Manuel Soto, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe

José María Vizcaíno, General Manager, Ramón Vizcaíno, S.A.

LUNCHEON ADDRESS

Víctor Pérez Díaz, Professor of Sociology, Madrid University

TRADE UNION POLICY

Nicolás Redondo, Secretary General of UGT

Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

SOCIAL POLICY

Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

CONFERENCE LOCATION

Palace Hotel

Plaza de las Cortes, 7, Madrid 14, Spain

Telephone: 429 731/429 4144. Telex: 22722.

For information on room reservations please contact the hotel directly.

To reserve for last remaining conference places contact the International Herald Tribune
Tel.: 747.12.65, ext. 301 or telex: 612 832.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be retained in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before May 16. A cancellation fee of US \$150 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 7 days before the conference will be charged the full fee. Substitutions will be accepted at any time.

South Africa Warned On Delay on Namibia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York

— Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has warned that delays by South Africa in granting independence to South-West Africa, or Namibia, are a threat to all of southern Africa.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar's warning, issued on Friday, preceded a week-long debate by at least 21 foreign ministers starting Monday. The debate is aimed at persuading South Africa to put a five-year-old UN Security Council independence plan into effect.

The plan, known as Resolution 455, calls for withdrawal of South African troops and installation of an interim UN mission backed by peacekeeping forces until free elections are held.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said that the main obstacle to the plan was recent insistence that independence depended on

Cambodian Children Leave a Graphic Record of Horror

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

KHAO-I-DANG CAMP, Thailand — In one recent drawing, a outh sits under a tree by a river in seemingly peaceful, idyllic scene, but his thoughts carry him back to Cambodia where, with ribs showing and a sad expression on his face, he sits forlornly before an empty rice pail.

Other drawings are more graphic. They depict executions, torture and starvation at the hands of the Communist Khmer Rouge, who formerly ruled Cambodia. Several show people tied to trees and being stabbed or shot by figures clad in black. Others portray mass graves, emaciated people working in fields, pregnant women being disemboweled.

This is the troubled art of Cambodian children. But even more troubling than the art itself is that the drawings are not of the imagination. Rather, they are memories of scenes witnessed or experienced by the children themselves, chil-

dren who have lost their parents and in some cases were orphaned by what they saw.

More than four years after the Khmer Rouge were driven from power, the Cambodian children still suffer from painful memories. Many are still tormented by sights of the brutal, often senseless deaths of parents and siblings, and many are still struggling to work out their who suffered refuse to fade.

The horror of life under the Khmer Rouge "will always be with the children, no matter how old they get or where they go," said a Western social worker at this refugee camp. "They can't erase it."

When the guerrillas led by Pol Pot took power in April 1975, they began a brutal experiment in social engineering designed to destroy the old Cambodia and reshape a radical new communist society from scratch.

Many children were separated from their families as the Khmer Rouge took them away to work in "mobile teams" far from their homes. They lived in groups of up to 100 other children and worked "incredibly long hours," said the social worker, who did not want to be named.

"They were forced to dig ditches, build roads and plow fields," she said. Often they were beaten to make them work harder or as punishment for minor offenses. Many died.

Most of the children ranged in age from 8 to their teens, but some were as young as 6. "Quite often siblings were also separated," she said. "They were only fed at most, watery rice twice a day, sometimes with vegetables. They never had enough to eat."

When the Vietnamese invaded in December 1978 and routed the Pol Pot regime the following month, many of the children were forced to flee along with the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. In addition to the deaths at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, they now also saw people killed by the advancing Vietnamese, who often would shell the retreating columns of refugees and Khmer Rouge soldiers.

When the children arrived at the Thai-Cambodian border, many were among the most malnourished of the skeletal figures with

bloated stomachs who managed to make it that far.

As refugee workers began to sort them out, 3,500 Cambodian children who arrived without parents were placed in holding centers inside Thailand. Over the next three years, 1,500 of them were reunited with relatives in Thailand, in camps on the border or in Western resettlement countries.

Thousands of other parentless children joined northerners families, were forced into Khmer Rouge-controlled camps or enlisted in the noncommunist Cambodian resistance factions battling the Vietnamese.

Reliable figures are impossible to come by, but it is estimated that tens of thousands of children may have been orphaned after 1975 as their parents were executed or died of illness, starvation or overwork under the Khmer Rouge. In all, the terrible Khmer Rouge experiment is believed to have cost the lives of one million to two million Cambodians.

Despite periods of depression or anxiety, refugee workers say, the Cambodian children generally show what one called "remarkable resilience." By and large, they do not seem to harbor feelings of revenge as it is understood in the West. Rather, many are imbued with a burning desire to succeed, to make good their lives.

An example is a 15-year-old boy from Siem Reap whom refugee workers called Than. He is determined to be a doctor and wants to go to a Western country to study. He has told social workers he wants to go back to Cambodia eventually when he has gained the knowledge to help his people.

Currently, the unaccompanied minors get a "degree of priority" in processing for resettlement in the United States, an American refugee official said. But once they reach the age of 18 they are no longer eligible for special consideration and become, in the eyes of immigration officials, part of the general Khao-I-Dang camp population of 38,000.

Thus, the inevitable process of growing up works against the children's chances to begin a new life, no matter what they may have been through as minors. A case in point is the story of a boy called San. As the Khmer Rouge were being routed in 1979, he left his mobile team to find his family. Arriving home, he found that his father and elder brother had been killed, his mother disemboweled and a sister raped and thrown in jail, where she died. San was 14.

He then managed to locate two younger brothers aged 9 and 13 and two sisters aged 11 and 12. He brought the four of them plus a friend from his native Battambang province to the Thai border. At the border he saw his friend blown up and killed when he stepped on a land mine.

According to refugee workers, San has looked after his younger brothers and sisters ever since. But now he is over 18 and no longer qualifies as an unaccompanied minor. He has a fiancée in the United States, from whom he has been separated for over a year.

Many of the children still cannot talk about their experiences in Cambodia. For some, it is only their art that allows them to express themselves.

Neil Boothby, a child psychologist who worked at Khao-I-Dang from July 1981 to February 1982, recently described such a child in *Indochina Issues*, a publication of Washington's Center for International Policy.

I Mom, an 11-year-old girl at Khao-I-Dang, had recurrent nightmares about the day the Khmer Rouge executed her father. She drew a picture of the scene, then described her feelings about it.

"When the soldiers took my father away, I wanted to stop them," Mr. Boothby quoted her as saying. "My mother held me and said it was no use, they would only hurt me, too. They stabbed him with knives. What could I do? I was just a child."

Unlike adults, Mr. Boothby wrote, the children often do not talk about their fears until they are put down on paper. Even then, the trauma sometimes may still be too great. A Time magazine report last year described a girl at Khao-I-Dang who drew a picture of a mysterious circular device when she arrived at the camp at the age of 8. Two years went by before she explained the device: It was a portable guillotine, and the children of her work group were forced to use it on each other.

HOTEL PARKER MERIDIEN NEW YORK



THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING IN NEW YORK

MERIDIEN
LES HOTELS D'AIR FRANCE

You can find this French art of fine living in Montreal, Houston, Boston and soon in San Francisco, New Orleans, Mexico City. Call "Meridien Reservation International" in Paris 757.15.70., in London 491.35.16. for all the Meridien hotels: Paris, Nice, Lyons, Tours, Athens, Tunis, Monastir, Mohammedia, Cairo, Baghdad, Palmyra, Damascus, Latakia, Kuwait, Al Khor, Dhahran, Jeddah, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Khouroum, Dakar, Bujumbura, Kigali, Port-Gentil, Brazzaville, Douala, Gisenyi, Saint-Louis, Bahia, Rio, Tokyo, Hong Kong city, Hong Kong airport, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mauritius Paradise, Mauritius Brabant, Reunion. Next openings: Colombo, Delhi, Singapore city, Singapore Changi, Aleppo, Porto, Lisbon, Warsaw, Heliopolis, Alexandria.

'Honor' Defense Angers Brazilian Women

They Fear Murder Case Will Lead to More Violence Against Wives

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil — The recent exonerations of a systems analyst who killed his wife because she wanted to leave him for another man have drawn national attention to the Brazilian legal precedent that accepts such reaction as "legitimate defense of honor."

The 1980 killing united the fragmented Brazil women's movement and spurred the creation of organizations in various cities to help wives suffering violence in their homes.

The 35-year-old defendant, Marcio Stancioli, shot his wife, Eloisa, five times as she lay sleeping in the expensive home they shared with their two children in this provincial capital. He told the court he did so after she confirmed his suspicions that she was interested in someone else and wanted to end their marriage.

"We worry now that the fact that Marcio got off will embolden men to step up the violence against their wives," said Maria de Lourdes Baeza, a sociologist with the Belo Horizonte women's center.

Ariosovaldo de Campos Pires, the defense attorney, based his argument on the effect Mr. Stancioli's

jealousy had on his passions and on the fact that Mrs. Stancioli, the operator of a chain of fashionable clothing stores, customarily spent the day out of the house at her work.

Asked about women killing men, he said, "It's very rare." Such a case occurred recently in Brasilia, however. In trial, which ended last week, the 29-year-old defendant, Rubia Maria de Oliveira Souza, was convicted of killing her male friend and sentenced to 14 years.

In a packed courtroom, the decision was applauded by males and jeered by women.

Celma Albano, head of the Belo Horizonte women's group, complained that "the fact that she had a busy professional life was held up as evidence that she had abandoned her kids while the fact that she was hard-working was presented as evidence that he was a good husband."

Antonio Orden Branna, the homicide chief here, said the defense attorney did a brilliant job, but added that "the only reason he won his client's freedom is he played perfectly to the machismo in this society." Mr. Branna said that in his

experience, men, who kill their wives almost always plead legitimate defense of honor and generally receive light sentences, if any.

Asked about women killing men, he said, "It's very rare." Such a case occurred recently in Brasilia, however. In trial, which ended last week, the 29-year-old defendant, Rubia Maria de Oliveira Souza, was convicted of killing her male friend and sentenced to 14 years.

The debate over machismo in Brazilian society has gained attention in recent years because of a number of cases. Next month, a court here will be trying Edmundo Sozze Rocha, a 36-year-old landscape architect who killed his 30-year-old wife, Regina, in 1980.

Mr. Rocha told the police he shot her six times after she told him she was leaving him for another man. He also listed as contributing factors the fact that his wife smoked, drove about the city without a chaperon, often was not at home to welcome him when he returned from work and watched popular television soap operas that showed people kissing passionately.

A jury in Mr. Rocha's first trial did not accept his claim of legitimate defense of honor, but the ver-

dict was overturned on appeal.

Belo Horizonte is the capital of a state, Minas Gerais, that enjoys a reputation among Brazilians for its conservatism. In the aftermath of the two 1980 killings here, women's groups around the country staged protests and dubbed public spaces with such slogans as "In Minas a marriage certificate is a death warrant."

Several months later the groups had reason to believe their pressure was bringing results. A jury in state of Rio de Janeiro returned a homicide conviction in a retrial of Doca Street, a São Paulo playboy who had been accused in 1979 trial had been absolved in the shooting death of his socialite friend.

Among the evidence in the Stancioli trial was a feminist study maintaining that since the first verdict favoring Mr. Street there had been 722 cases in São Paulo alone in which men had killed female companions.

Thus, the inevitable process of growing up works against the children's chances to begin a new life, no matter what they may have been through as minors.

A case in point is the story of a boy called San. As the Khmer

Rouge were being routed in 1979, he left his mobile team to find his family.

Arriving home, he found that his father and elder brother had been killed, his mother disemboweled and a sister raped and thrown in jail, where she died. San was 14.

He then managed to locate two younger brothers aged 9 and 13 and two sisters aged 11 and 12. He brought the four of them plus a friend from his native Battambang province to the Thai border. At the border he saw his friend blown up and killed when he stepped on a land mine.

According to refugee workers, San has looked after his younger brothers and sisters ever since. But now he is over 18 and no longer qualifies as an unaccompanied minor. He has a fiancée in the United States, from whom he has been separated for over a year.

Many of the children still cannot talk about their experiences in Cambodia. For some, it is only their art that allows them to express themselves.

Neil Boothby, a child psychologist who worked at Khao-I-Dang from July 1981 to February 1982, recently described such a child in *Indochina Issues*, a publication of Washington's Center for International Policy.

I Mom, an 11-year-old girl at Khao-I-Dang, had recurrent nightmares about the day the Khmer Rouge executed her father. She drew a picture of the scene, then described her feelings about it.

"When the soldiers took my father away, I wanted to stop them," Mr. Boothby quoted her as saying. "My mother held me and said it was no use, they would only hurt me, too. They stabbed him with knives. What could I do? I was just a child."

Unlike adults, Mr. Boothby wrote, the children often do not talk about their fears until they are put down on paper. Even then, the trauma sometimes may still be too great. A Time magazine report last year described a girl at Khao-I-Dang who drew a picture of a mysterious circular device when she arrived at the camp at the age of 8. Two years went by before she explained the device: It was a portable guillotine, and the children of her work group were forced to use it on each other.

The number of our system solutions in plant construction parallels the multitude of possibilities in chess.



And all solutions from AEG are top solutions for top efficiency.

Demand in plant construction can no longer be met by standard solutions. Extensive services are required — from project planning to the implementation of a plant ready for production, including personnel training and regular servicing. Each system solution has to be specifically checked against individual objectives of the customer. In other words: only integrated and individually worked-out system solutions have a chance in the future. Decisive prerequisite is an essential detail: Electronic and Electrical Technology.

In addition to offering a multitude of possibilities of system solutions, AEG-TELEFUNKEN is one of the few companies in the world to offer all in one: e.g. energy supply, drive systems, instrumentation and control systems and automation and software systems. Thus, AEG-TELEFUNKEN combines reliable equipment

technology with distinctive know-how in plant construction.

Our scientists and engineers are familiar with all problems of process technology. In searching for solutions, they closely work together with partners from highly specific fields of applications. Only thus, truly individual problem solutions are achieved.

Development and realization of complete integrated system solutions in plant construction provide the prerequisites for the efficiency and the innovative power of AEG-TELEFUNKEN, also in specific areas of plant engineering, e.g. automatization systems for rational production processes, material-flow systems, equipment for foundry and steel works, rolling mills and mining operations, supply installations and infrastructure systems of large buildings, electrical equipment for ships and off-shore systems, space technology, solar technology and systems for military technology.

We gladly inform you in detail on the many potentialities and the decisive advantages of a cooperation with AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

Please, just write to us.

AEG-TELEFUNKEN

Industrial, Marine and Special Systems Group

I am interested in receiving further information on system solutions in electronic and electrical technology from AEG-TELEFUNKEN.

Name: _____

Company: _____

Department: _____

Address: _____

Take the Finest



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Freedom to Travel

The Reagan administration does not want you to travel to Cuba. Isolation of the Caribbean communist state is the objective, and prohibiting the spending of hard currency there is a way to keep the pressure on. But it is not an easy thing to limit travel by U.S. citizens. The Supreme Court has held that freedom to travel is a constitutional right closely related to rights that the Bill of Rights protects. A 1976 amendment to the Passport Act prohibits the executive branch from limiting peacetime travel without the authorization of Congress except for health and safety reasons.

What did the Reagan Treasury Department do in the face of these restrictions? Last year it issued regulations prohibiting most travelers from using dollars in pay for expenses incident to travel to Cuba. But there was a roadblock to this approach: A 1977 law requires the president to declare a national emergency and to consult with Congress before imposing such financial restrictions. So, instead, the Treasury relied on the Trading With the Enemy Act, a 1917 statute giving the president broad powers to impose economic sanctions against foreign countries. Now the U.S. Court of Appeals in Boston has struck down the Treasury regulations and held that the government had to comply with the 1977 law.

This case is troublesome in two respects.

The court was concerned only with the procedural aspect of the regulations and with the fact that the requirements of the 1977 law had not been observed. Our misgivings go to substance. After 14 years of severely restricted American travel to Cuba, the Carter administration lifted all travel-related foreign exchange and passport barriers in March 1977. Other commercial and economic sanctions remained in force, but six years ago it was decided that travel expenditures have only a small monetary impact, and these are far outweighed by the advantages to be gained when citizens are allowed to journey abroad.

The Carter administration's easing of these barriers was hailed as a step toward normalizing relations with Cuba.

The Reagan regulations were a clear signal that the process was to be reversed. But a free society, strong and certain in its values, is not afraid in talk with those with whom there are strong disagreements or to open its own doors to nonviolent travelers with unpopular views. Tourist dollars won't turn the Cuban economy around. Travel restrictions hurt Americans more than they harm Havana. The Treasury should accept the court decision and lift the barriers once and for all.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Budget Paralysis

A budget sets priorities and ratifies hard choices. When budget-writing fails, politics fails, and the U.S. Senate's current paralysis amounts in a double dangerous failure.

Congress used to write budgets piecemeal, not knowing the totals until every bill was passed and not bothering even then to adjust unwanted imbalance. But in 1974, to defeat President Nixon's impoundment of spending he disagreed, the legislators created their own control system. They set priorities in an annual budget resolution and held themselves to tax and spending bills that fit the pattern.

It has been a sensitive process. Now prospective deficits make it critical. If Congress can't escape the budget gridlock, it may destroy the process and with it all confidence that fiscal policies can hold the deficit in check. Mr. Reagan, although he tries to lay all the blame on Congress, contributed to the breakdown with excessive tax cuts and military budgets that he still defends too rigidly.

But it is Congress's turn to point a better course. The House, to be sure, has a budget resolution that would cut the coming year's deficit more than Mr. Reagan's proposals do. But that would be achieved by repealing the personal income tax cut scheduled for July. Desirable as repeal would be once recovery is assured, it is unwise at this stage.

The Senate's problem runs even deeper. It cannot muster a majority for any combination

of higher taxes or reduced spending. The coming year's deficit will be larger than this year's, and within reason that can help take America out of recession. But interest rates will remain high and will retard or abort recovery in the United States and Europe if the deficits in future years are not persuasively diminished. No effort can be persuasive until the president and Congress are seen to be collaborating.

There is no way yet to know how great the deficits cuts in spending and increases in taxation should be over the next few years.

The next budget needs above all to demonstrate control and political cooperation.

Ideally, the 10-percent annual increases in defense spending proposed by Mr. Reagan should be cut in half, coming closer to the 5 percent voted by the House. Non-defense spending might be held constant, with essential increases in some programs financed from savings in others. And future tax increases need at least to be advertised with measures that begin to raise perhaps \$10 billion to \$15 billion in fiscal 1984 and 1985.

The president and Congress, having jointly ordained huge deficits, are jointly responsible for cutting them down to tolerable size. Those people in Washington who are hoping that the pickup in business activity will relieve them of hard budget choices are not only wrong but irresponsibly so.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Immigration Reform

Major immigration reform legislation has been passed by the Senate and chances are good the House will act early this summer. The Simpson-Mazzoli bill is a comprehensive measure designed to curb the flow of illegal immigrants by imposing sanctions on employers who hire them. It would grant amnesty to some who came in the United States without authorization but have been in the country for some time and have put down roots.

Both elements of this bill drew fire. Some liberals opposed employer sanctions, and some conservatives fought the amnesty. Those who voted against final passage were from both ends of the political spectrum; they included Senators Kennedy and Cranston and Senators Helms and East. The broad middle, however, supported both parts of the compromise, and the bill was passed 76 to 18.

Debate on the measure was lively — 20 amendments were considered — but never acrimonious. Veteran Congress-watchers give great credit to the co-author and Senate manager of the bill, Alan Simpson of Wyoming.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Dioxin Challenges Europe

Dioxin is said to be the most deadly poison on the face of the earth. Its capacity for doing harm was demonstrated in 1976 when an explosion at a chemical plant at Seveso in Italy scattered a tiny quantity over the surrounding district, with horrific results on people, livestock and land. Eight months ago seven ounces of this useless and uniquely destructive compound, 150,000 times more toxic than the equivalent weight of cyanide, disappeared in the heart of Europe. The missing consignment

was gathered up on the site after the Seveso disaster, mixed into two tons of inert material and sealed in 41 steel barrels. These were at last rediscovered a few days ago, coyly stashed away in the ruins of an old slaughterhouse in northern France. If even a Seveso cannot persuade people to be careful, the European Community, with its penchant for standardization, ought as a matter of extreme urgency to draw up a convention on the disposal of dangerous waste before this growing problem leads to something even worse.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR MAY 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: For the Lady Who Weds

WASHINGTON — First steps under the recently enacted inflation act were taken with the announcement by Secretary of the Treasury William H. Woodin that the Federal Reserve had been authorized to begin open-market operations to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of Government short-term securities and withhold them from the market. Should the Federal Reserve be unable to carry out this program, the President is then authorized, if necessary, to order the issuance of Treasury notes for the purchase, the notes to become legal tender. No indication of the amount of the next block that will be purchased was forthcoming, but it will undoubtedly depend on the success of the present order.

1933: The Fed Goes Shopping

PARIS — In his review of the book "Modern Marriage and How to Bear It" in The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Tighe Hopkins says that the author, Mrs. Braby, is clear-minded, serious and humorous. She has no more sympathy with the girl who sought a husband "for the convenience of having room for my clothes" than with the well-to-do bachelor who "cannot afford" a wife. Regale the husband with flattery in season, and appropriate banter when he boggles at the bills. "Never cry," is her advice to the wife, and to ladies having matrimony in view she recommends a preliminary canter or ante-nuptial fling, as much knowledge of the other sex as can with modesty be come by, and some trifling skill in accounts.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor ROLAND PINSON Associate Publisher

Editor RENE BONDY Director of Finance

Deputy Editor FRANCOIS DESMAISON Director of Circulation

Associate Editor RICHARD H. MORGAN Director of Advertising

Associate Editor STEPHEN W. CONAWAY Director of Operations

PHILIP M. FOISIE LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

WALTER WELLS Executive Editor ROLAND PINSON

ROBERT K. McCABE Deputy Editor RENE BONDY

SAMUEL ABT Associate Editor FRANCOIS DESMAISON

CARL GEWIRZMAN Associate Editor RICHARD H. MORGAN

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 2718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thoyer.

Gen. Mgr. Astor: Alain Lecour, 24-34 Hennessy Rd, Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.

S.A. no capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Number B 73202126. Commission Particulière No. 34231. U.S. subscription: \$130 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Nuclear Nonsense: The Needless Crisis in Europe

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union are heading for an artificially created crisis in Western Europe this fall that proves the folly of politicians who use nuclear weapons to solve their political and diplomatic problems.

Deployment is scheduled to begin in December of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles that the American military originally did not want to build and for which there are no Soviet targets not already covered by other U.S. nuclear weapons. Every target that the new missiles will be pointed at is already a target for some existing U.S. nuclear weapon.

Moscow has put itself in a similar

ridiculous position. Since the late 1970s, despite growing NATO concerns, the Soviets have built up a force of more than 350 SS-20 intermediate-range missiles, each with three warheads, that is far beyond any conceivable military need.

Of these SS-20s, 240 or so are aimed at Western Europe. That is enough for more than 720 warheads, each 10 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. As there are fewer than 200 West European targets for nuclear warheads of that size, the Soviets must want them for coercion or bargaining.

Neither superpower is prepared for or eager for a showdown in Europe at the end of this year. Both have serious problems at home, and inside their alliances. Theoretically, at least, the negotiations in Geneva could provide a way out of this absurd situation, but in fact they are unlikely to do so. The allied leaders who are about to hold a summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, might also look for a way out, but they won't.

So what ought to be nonsense is a real crisis. Anti-nuclear groups in Western Europe, fired up by talk of an impending nuclear war, have mobilized millions of men, women and children for demonstrations and marches. Soviet officials are making public and private threats to deploy new nuclear weapons. West European governments and party coalitions face serious political challenges. The future of the 34-year-old NATO alliance is said to be in jeopardy.

It was rejected at that time as too idealistic and clearly unacceptable by Moscow. According to U.S. officials who were there, it was also turned down because it would be too hard a position to back off from once the Soviets turned it down.

Nonetheless, Mr. Weinberger bought it and came back to Washington to sell it as administration policy. However, the State Department under then-Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. pushed for the same arms negotiating formulation favored by the Carter administration — equal missiles for both superpowers at the lowest possible levels.

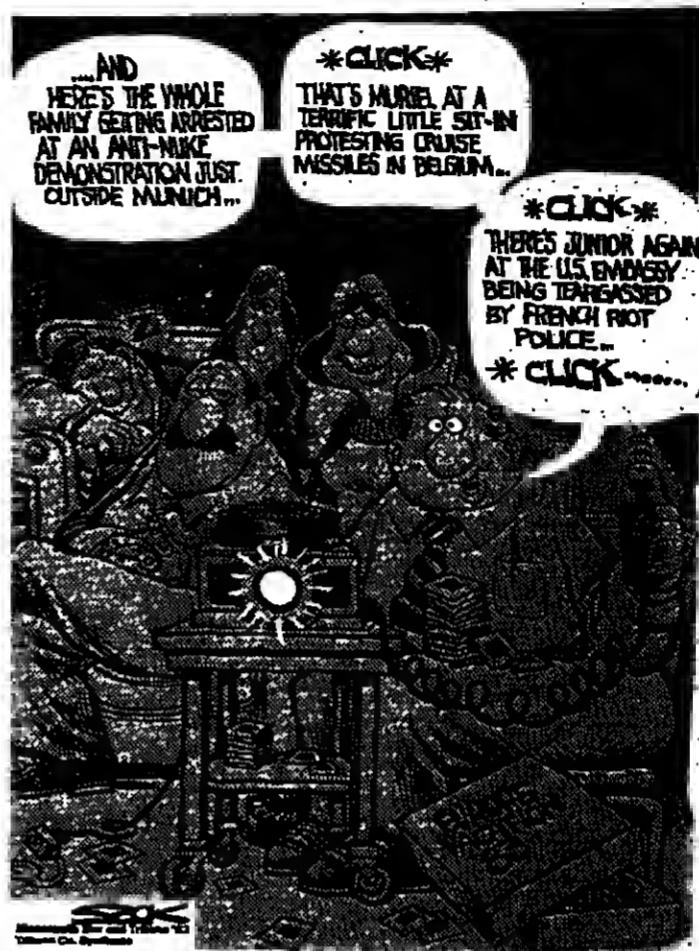
Now, however, the Reagan administration has drawn away from the "zero-zero" option and proposed an "interim agreement" that is in fact a variant of the original Haig State Department formulation — equal numbers of warheads and missiles for the United States and the Soviet Union at the lowest possible levels.

But the position of the United States has not budged on one basic point — that as long as the Soviet Union maintains SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, the United States will deploy an equal number of new missiles in Europe. And the Soviets, while changing the numbers and the approach of their initial position, have also held to their basic point — that the European balance should be provided by British and French nuclear systems and new U.S. missiles should be deployed.

What is the outlook?

To evade the December deployment date, it seems the superpowers have voluntarily begun a game of nuclear "chicken," with the world looking on to see which one blinks first.

It is fitting, given the ironic adage of these missiles, that the Reagan ad-



Coming Soon, a Policy Vacation

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The mind-set that passes for policy-making in Washington these days is understandable, if not laudable, provided you keep one factor clearly in mind. Most of the key decisions are being shaped by a calendar that the people in authority are trying to keep hidden.

The circled date on that concealed calendar is Nov. 6, 1984, when the president, one-third of the Senate and the entire membership of the House of Representatives as if this were the spring of 1984.

Politicians never forget the next election date, of course, but until quite recently Nov. 6, 1984, seemed a long way away. Coming out of last November's midterm election there was a near-universal sense that there might be a respite from short-term political calculations. The administration and Congress looked forward to a passage in which political problems might be addressed on their own terms and not just for personal or partisan gain.

They are grappling with a world economy that runs counter to the independent national policies of the past, with decisions in one nation, particularly the United States, affecting the economies of other nations and leading to tensions between allies, such as we see now between Washington and Paris.

Still, the allies face elemental problems that should not be minimized, for the world is changing faster than they can change themselves or the actions of their people.

They are grappling with a world economy that runs counter to the independent national policies of the past, with decisions in one nation, particularly the United States, affecting the economies of other nations and leading to tensions between allies, such as we see now between Washington and Paris.

Also, on the increasingly controversial question of nuclear arms control and the imperative need to raise conventional forces in order to minimize reliance on the nuclear deterrent, the leaders are confronted by a new generation that has no memory of the crises that produced the alliance that has avoided war for almost 40 years.

By then the president will or will

not be a declared candidate for re-election. If he is, his every act and statement will be examined for its political purpose and motive. If he is not, many of the key senators in his party will be scrambling to succeed him. As for the Democrats,

can Pete Domenici. But that plan was torpedoed by President Reagan. He made it very clear he would fight to keep his original tax-cut proposal place for 1984, and let the deficit problem await a second term, or the next president.

Everyone, including Mr. Reagan, recognizes that eventually the deficits must be reduced or the economy will be crippled. But congressional Republicans are tempted to join the president in avoiding the pain of tax increases. They would like to believe that the present recovery can be sustained through November 1984, despite the deficits. But they fear it will be cut short by a resurgence of high interest rates, leaving them vulnerable to defeat. Their hesitancy has stalled the whole budget process.

There are similar dilemmas for the Republicans on arms control and the Democrats on Central America. On both issues they are trying to guess what the world will look like in November 1984. Can Mr. Reagan be re-elected without an arms agreement? Do the Democrats face a trap if communists subvert another Central American government before them?

The broader questions of budget and taxes are also being whipsawed by short-term and long-term thinking. An outline of a bipartisan plan for curbing long-term deficits appeared in the wake of the Social Security deal, in discussions between the House Budget Committee's Democratic chairman, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, and the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, New Mexico Republi-

cans Pete Domenici. But that plan was torpedoed by President Reagan. He made it very clear he would fight to keep his original tax-cut proposal place for 1984, and let the deficit problem await a second term, or the next president.

One point is clear. The closer we get to November 1984 the more short-term political considerations will dictate answers, or evasions, of long-term policy problems. The best chance to deal with those problems is from now to August. After that, most of them will not be faced seriously until 1985.

The Washington Post

boring tyrants of Chile. And on April 2, 1982, the evening after Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, she attended a dinner party in her honor at the Argentine Embassy.

The U.S. statement was the worse because it came just after a sign that the junta is still using murder to govern. Two former political prisoners were seized by an armed gang and were soon found dead.

The sophistication of the attempt to put official murder and torture into ideological categories have never looked sicker. Americans detest such brutality from whatever source, and it should not take weeks to say so — loud and clear.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In on the Solution

Regarding "Reagan Pouring Oil on Central American Fire" (IHT, May 3):

The merits or lack thereof of the present U.S. administration's Central American policy are indeed not worthy of remark. Flora Lewis's assertion that America "is part of the problem but not of the solution, by the definitions of history and geography" is, however, disturbing.

We share the sense of disappointment others have expressed that an occasion has been lost to begin the resolution of this question. It is an issue which the Argentines themselves must resolve. We have consistently encouraged the authorities to provide as complete a report as possible on the fate of the disappeared.

That simple comment was the

Nazism, Stalinism

Regarding "The Gulag Too Has Survivors Who Remember" (IHT, May 12) by Stephen F. Cohen:

What is Prof. Cohen afraid of? His article about the Soviet Gulag stops short of equating Nazism and Stalinism. Why? Only because Hitlerism was brought to trial in Nuremberg while Stalinism was not? Nikita Khrushchev, speaking to the Central Committee in 1956, described Stalin's rule using the word "genocide." His report is still available.

E. MAIDANIK, London

What's Liberation?

ARTS / LEISURE

The Movie as Video GameBy Vincent Canby
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More and more these days one attends to the mayhem within an action movie with impatience, as if watching other people play video games, which, when the history of entertainment is written, may turn out to be the breakthrough of our era. Old-fashioned movies can't easily compete with the wizardry that, for a small price, allows anyone to be the hero of his own action epic.

One sits in the dark of the movie theater and squirms helplessly at each successive encounter with the enemy, dodging missiles in "Star Wars" and sliced bones in "Conan the Barbarian," reaching for weapons that aren't there, cheering a direct hit on the opposing forces and feeling exhausted at the end, if not necessarily satisfied. This has always been true of certain kinds of movies, but now that more and more movies look and sound like video games, and now that more and more video games look and sound like movies, it seems possible that the new art form might well swallow the old.

If the principal point of an action movie has always been to afford the viewer the vicarious pleasure of being in the thick of it, then the experience that allows the viewer to enter the action and to control it, as a video game does, must be more satisfying than an experience that excludes the viewer, all other things being equal. It's true, unfortunately, that all other things often are equal these days, since most action films aren't especially strong on characters or plot.

Consider John Badham's new action-adventure melodrama, "Blue Thunder," set in contemporary Los Angeles. It's full of futuristic hardware, elaborately executed visual and sound effects and, when the action gets going, it's fairly relentless. Yet, because the screenplay is so small it could have been written on the head of a pin, the movie isn't especially fulfilling. The best way to describe "Blue Thunder" is as Hollywood's most

ambitious video game substitute of the season to date.

Though star billing goes to Roy Scheider as Frank Murphy, a highly neurotic helicopter pilot with the Los Angeles police, and featured billing goes to Malcolm McDowell, who plays Cochran, a nasty, rightist U.S. Air Force colonel, all of the people in "Blue Thunder" are far less interesting — and far, far less complex — than the title machine. This is the Blue Thunder, which may not be quite "the ultimate weapon" the ads say it is, although it's certainly impressive.

The Blue Thunder is the latest thing in helicopters, capable of speeds comparable to those of conventional aircraft and equipped with all sorts of advanced weaponry as well as with surveillance equipment, which enables the pilot to monitor conversations on the ground and to take pictures through walls. On the eve of 1984, Big Brother has arrived in Los Angeles.

As a story for the film, the screenwriters have come up with the sort of conspiracy plot that was so popular in the paranoid 1970s. Some remarkably self-assured representatives of what used to be known as the military-industrial complex plan to start race riots in order to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Blue Thunder in controlling restless civilians. Frank Murphy, while taking the Blue Thunder out for a trial spin, just happens to fly by the building where the plotters are plotting. He understands their swifl designs and spends the rest of the movie trying to convince his superiors that something evil is afoot.

The screenwriters make obligatory attempts to establish Scheider's character as something more than a function of the plot, which it isn't. Frank Murphy, as we are shown several times in comically intrusive flashbacks, is hammed by his memory of Vietnam, especially by a traumatic experience that forever links him to the arrogant colonel played by McDowell.

An explanation of just what happened in Vietnam, which is one of

the film's two extremely dim mysteries, is withheld until the end in order to justify Frank Murphy's strange, almost psychotic behavior. He's unreliable not only on the job but with a young woman (Candy Clark) who turns up with a child from time to time to tell him that she loves him. In addition to the Air Force colonel, the only other characters in the movie, none more substantial than an electronic blip, are Murphy's faithful sidekick (Daniel Stern) and his tough, crusty but understanding police captain, played by Warren Oates shortly before he died last year.

All of this, however, is simply decoration for a movie whose main reason for being, obviously, is not to explore character, Vietnam, fascism or urban problems, but to allow the members of the audience to participate in the action, and the action isn't bad. In the very long climactic sequence, Scheider, at the controls of the Blue Thunder, flying high and low over Los Angeles, is called upon to face attacks by Air Force fighter-jets, equipped with homing missiles and a one-to-one encounter with McDowell at the controls of another chopper.

Though this sequence has been comparatively well photographed and edited, "Blue Thunder" is so lacking in conviction and style in every other way that, at the end, the viewer is less likely to feel exalted than something evil is afoot.

As he does after something as winning and witty as "Raiders of the Lost Ark," than nerve-racking.

What's missing is the feeling of being in charge — if not in control — that one would have if "Blue Thunder" were a real video game and not just a big-screen imitation. One watches the film with a certain amount of awe for the efforts being made by the moviemakers but with little sense of participation, which I suppose, awaits the film's inevitable metamorphosis into a video game.

For a wedding gift, she receives a vintage Frigidaire, which she seems to use only for storing cash and other perishables. At the wedding party, sailors and their temporary ladies guzzle Coke or beer and dance an Oriental version of the Charleston (possibly Pinkerton's homage to the festival's host city). Later, after Butterfly has been deserted by her louish bus-

Spoletto: Best Little 'Butterfly'By Donald Henahan
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Perhaps because he lacked Ken Russell's feverish imagination, Puccini never wrote an opera called "The Best Little Whorehouse in Nagasaki." Too bad, because the production of "Madame Butterfly" that Russell concocted to open the seventh season of the Spoleto U.S.A. Festival would fit such an opera beautifully.

Russell, the British director who left his mark in films and television with a string of bizarre productions, has now turned his mind to opera. The premiere of this bawdy-house "Butterfly" here on Friday night represented his first American effort in a new career.

It was in many ways what you might have expected a Russell "Butterfly" to be: a delicate creature with the wings pulled off. He performed an updating operation, of course (the period is just before Pearl Harbor, rather than turn-of-the-century), and closed with an atom bomb blast (feebly simulated, luckily). He pasted in the obligatory dream sequence for Cio-Cio-San (hardly any director puts on an opera nowadays without one dream scene).

The general style is a kind of mock-Brechtian sedition. Cio-Cio-San is a prostitute who works in a sleazy brothel under the malevolent control of Goro, a pimp who wears cheap Western-style suits and chews gum in a sinister manner. Her American sailor, Pinkerton, is a crude, alcohol-swilling, opium-smoking ape who makes passes at other prostitutes even while poor Butterly is preparing for the wedding.

For a wedding gift, she receives a vintage Frigidaire, which she seems to use only for storing cash and other perishables. At the wedding party, sailors and their temporary ladies guzzle Coke or beer and dance an Oriental version of the Charleston (possibly Pinkerton's homage to the festival's host city). Later, after Butterfly has been deserted by her louish bus-

band, her room becomes a pop-culture museum, with posters of Mickey Mouse and a Lincoln-head penny, as well as enough American flags to wrap a hundred politicians. The Frigidaire, centrally located, has become a shrine to the Great Yankee in the Sky.

All this adds up to a production rich in funny props and theatrical gadgetry. Where the director falls down hardest, however, is in his failure to recognize that his conception is totally at odds with Puccini's score and consistently grinds the music underfoot. A single horrible example will do. The choral and orchestral intermezzo that ends the second act, when Cio-Cio-San and her child keep a sleep vigil in expectation of Pinkerton's return, is one of opera's magical moments. During this evocative interlude, Russell puts on a comic-book pantomime in which Butterfly dreams of married joys to come, such as feeding her husband and child Corn Flakes out of an enormous box and Coca-Cola from a two-foot-high bottle. A hamburger of monstrous size and other touches of Americana add to the effect. The audience, understandably, laughed right through the music.

Musically, in fact, there was not much about this "Butterfly" that needs dwelling upon. Against heavy odds, the conductor, John Matheson, occasionally made one aware of the score's delicacy and sentimental warmth, but it was difficult to pay much attention to anything as dull as music while Russell's concepts were working themselves out onstage. The singers, though in general up to a good provincial standard, were simply upstaged by Catherine Amy, though spontaneously effective as Cio-Cio-San, lacked both the vocal and dramatic maturity to prevail under the circumstances.

After the atomic blast (a few puffs of smoke and some bright spotlights turned on the audience), a coda provided a somehow familiar vision of an Americanized postwar Japan, with neon signs advertising Sony, Toshiba, Fuji, and Coca-Cola.



Gadget-laden helicopter is the star of "Blue Thunder."

Pan Am 103. The last New York flight of the day from Europe.

PA103 DEPARTS
ON TIME HEATHROW 19:00 ARRIVES
JFK 21:35

Special 747SP service
Special VIP treatment

Pan Am's new 19:00 flight from London to New York is really good news.

Leaving at the end of the day, it's an easy connection to catch.

What's more, you travel from Heathrow in the advanced 747SP. It flies higher, so you fly smoother.

And at JFK, you arrive at a quiet Pan Am Worldport® so you speed through customs and immigration. But it's not just the convenience where PA103 scores.

First & Clipper Class Access into the New York Lounge

Before the flight all First and Clipper Class passengers can relax in Pan Am's New York Lounge at Heathrow. Here, in this inner sanctum, it seems a

different world from the bustle of the airport. Albert Nappin, the Club Steward, will do all he can to look after you.



Free headset for Cabin Class movie goers.
Free cocktails too.

Cabin Class™ PA103 passengers are treated to the kind of service reserved for the other classes. For instance free drinks or

cocktails in flight, and we'll even provide a free headset for you to enjoy the latest movie showing on Pan Am.



And we'll pick up one night's hotel bill.

We'll also give First and Clipper Class passengers three nights for the price of two in a Manhattan Sheraton Hotel—the St Regis, Russell, Centre Towers or City Squire.

All of these special offers are available on all PA 103 flights until the end of May.

The limousine service however, will continue.

Civilised return too.

We prevent you losing a day's work on the way out.

On the way back, our concern is with your night's sleep.

Our 747 SP flight PA 100 leaves our JFK Worldport at 10:00 and gets into an empty Heathrow Terminal 3 at 21:40.

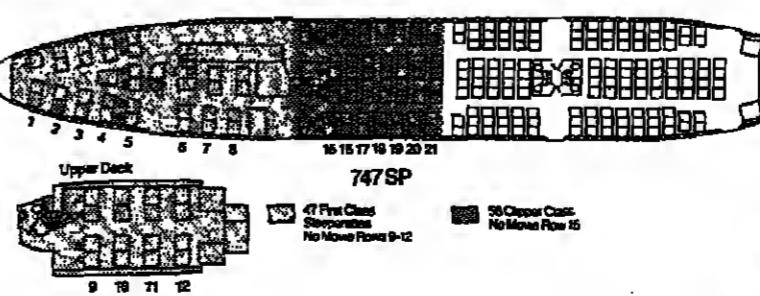
So you get shut eye instead of red eye.

With all that Pan Am flights 103 and 100 have to offer, it really is an unbeatable service across the Atlantic.

Call your Travel Agent or nearest Pan Am office for full details and conditions.

Reserve your First and Clipper Class seat in advance on our 747SP. Just give your Travel Agent or Pan Am a ring.

On board the 747SP we've devoted more space to First and Clipper Class. More than 50% of the aircraft is now First and Clipper seating. That gives you more room to make yourself at home in, more room to relax.



Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.™

Pryor-Columbia Contract

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Richard Pryor has signed a five-year, \$40-million production deal with Columbia Pictures. Pryor will produce, but not necessarily star in, four "moderately" priced films over which he has artistic control.

There is a story of a conscientious worker promoted to an im-

مکان ایجاد

Market Summary, May 23

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	1,178.12	1,205.40	1174.25	1200.54	+10.92
26 Trm	534.40	543.06	530.72	540.77	+1.37
15 Util	127.95	128.51	126.65	127.91	+0.96
40 Stk	445.79	214.32	463.30	472.35	+2.96

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	164.25	159.65	163.45	+1.20
Industrials	184.34	178.57	183.42	+1.45
Utilities	64.86	63.91	64.60	-0.25
Finance	20.47	19.94	20.39	+0.32
Transp.	79.06	78.38	79.92	+0.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Serv	Sales	*Short
May 20	175,199	398,347	7,1
May 19	194,826	397,058	7,1
May 18	214,712	428,573	1,1
May 17	217,573	429,518	3,8
May 16	225,158	451,154	1,5

Market Direct

AMEX Stock Index

NYSE Index

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1983

Prices Up
After Early
SetbackCOMMODITIES
By REG GRATTONMalaysia Sees a Bright Future
For Oil Palm, Its 'Golden Crop'

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysians call the oil palm their golden crop because of its resilience in a world recession that has bitten deeply into the prices and sales of almost every other commodity.

Palm oil products last year replaced rubber as the resource-rich country's third largest revenue earner after oil and timber.

And two scientific successes announced late last month seem to justify the government's description of the oil palm as a tree that provides products with more than a hundred uses.

Malaysia's record output of 3.9 million tons of palm oil last year, used mainly for margarines, fats, lubricants, soaps, toiletries and plastics, earned the country \$1.3 billion.

That was 0.4 percent less than the oil earned in 1981 but the fall was negligible compared to declines of 28.5 percent in rubber earnings and of 30 percent in tin export receipts, according to the country's central bank.

Malaysia produces 80 percent of that the range of its market has made the commodity less sensitive to the economic performance of the Western and Japanese economies. Last year, the Indian subcontinent alone took 880,000 tons.

"We made the right decision to push ahead with planting in the early '60s. We now feel palm oil can compete with other vegetable oils as well as animal fats in the world market," a senior official at the Primary Industries Ministry said.

Palm oil now accounts for about 10 percent of the world edible oil exports and the Malaysian government has predicted that its share will continue to rise.

The government has forecast that output of crude palm oil will be a record 4.2 million tons this year and by 1990 it is expected to rise to 9.4 million tons.

Malaysia believes it can find markets and uses for as much as it can produce. Its confidence was boosted this month by the announcement that palm oil could be efficiently converted into diesel fuel.

Tests Reveal Benefits

The government decided that it will set up a pilot plant after preliminary tests showed that the fuel resulted in no loss of power, produced less pollution and corrosion and caused only a slight reduction of mileage. The tests also showed that engines did not have to undergo any conversion to use the fuel.

Costs of converting palm oil into diesel fuel were economically acceptable if crude palm stearin, which is cheaper than crude palm oil, was used as the raw material, officials said.

Malaysia already produces about 330,000 barrels of high quality light oil per day but still had to import 1.7 million tons of diesel fuel from Singapore last year.

Current palm oil output would be sufficient to produce all the diesel oil Malaysia needs. But officials see palm oil as an energy source to fall back on when petroleum begins to run out.

The country's palm oil refineries now take 98 percent of the country's palm oil output, and the government would not want to disrupt the industry production in the short term.

The government is more likely, however, to make use of another recent scientific discovery — how to use palm oil effluent to produce electricity. Palm oil scientists have produced a methane gas from the effluent that can be used for electricity generation. And the cost of this method of generation is expected to be less than the method currently used.

Effluent Going Unused

Last year, about 9.7 million tons of effluent was produced by Malaysia's 183 palm oil mills. That material, which went unused, would have generated about 3 percent of national electricity needs with the new technique, according to authorities.

Government agencies and the private sector are to make detailed feasibility studies on the conversion of effluent to methane gas, particularly to reduce the cost of Malaysia's rural electrification program, officials said.

Scientists at the Palm Oil Research Institute of Malaysia are working on 104 research projects aimed at finding more uses for the oil palm products being tested include solid fuel and paper made from the trunk of the trees and vitamin E produced from the oil and leaves.

Malaysia's efficiency as a low-cost oil producer has been increased in the last two years by the release here of a pollinating weevil.

The weevil was the main cause of the tremendous surge in production last year, having caused the trees to produce larger fruit bunches. But an increase has caused the trees to rest this year, a reaction that will slow the growth of productivity.

Oil World, a Hamburg-based publication, said the biggest question is how long a rest the trees will need to recover from the stress of production.

The government, which is monitoring the effects of the weevil, acknowledges a drop in productivity but is confident that the weevil will do any long-term harm to the trees.

Reuters

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 20/May 23, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France	Switzerland	Japan	U.S.	U.K.	Germany	France	Switzerland	Japan
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.562	1.297	1.297	1.297	1.297	1.00	1.562	1.297	1.297	1.297	1.297
Australia	1.071	1.624	1.353	1.353	1.353	1.353	1.071	1.624	1.353	1.353	1.353	1.353
Austria	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Belgium	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Canada	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Denmark	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Finland	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
France	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Germany	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Iceland	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Ireland	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Italy	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Japan	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Netherlands	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Norway	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Portugal	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Spain	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Sweden	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Switzerland	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
U.K.	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
U.S.S.R.	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Yugoslavia	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354
Other currencies	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.074	1.625	1.354	1.354	1.354	1.354

1) Commercial franc (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (3) U.S. £ (4) U.S. £ (5) £

*) Not available; N.G.L.: Not quoted

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	May 23					
Dollar	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Deutschmark	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
French Franc	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Sterling	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
French	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Euro	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Swiss Franc	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Yen	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, First Boston.

Interest Rate

Commercial 10.25

Banker 10.25

Corporate 10.25

1-day Interbank 10.25

2-day Interbank 10.25

3-day Interbank 10.25

4-day Interbank 10.25

5-day Interbank 10.25

7-day Interbank 10.25

14-day Interbank 10.25

1-month Interbank 10.25

3-month Interbank 10.25

6-month Interbank 10.25

1-year Interbank 10.25

2-year Interbank 10.25

3-year Interbank 10.25

5-year Interbank 10.25

7-year Interbank 10.25

10-year Interbank 10.25

15-year Interbank 10.25

20-year Interbank 10.25

30-year Interbank 10.25

40-year Interbank 10.25

50-year Interbank 10.25

60-year Interbank 10.25

BUSINESS BRIEFS

People Express Books Passengers In U.K. for Trans-Atlantic Route

LONDON (UPI) — People Express kept its word and began Monday booking passengers on \$149 flights between London and New Jersey, completely confident that by Friday Britain will approve its bid to revive cut-rate trans-Atlantic air travel, as pioneered by Freddie Laker.

Harold Peret, chief executive of the Newark-based airline, said Friday after meeting with British civil aviation officials: "The review process is over. We have the full assurance that we will be able to operate the service beginning May 27." But officials stressed no license had been granted yet.

Patricia Solon, a spokeswoman for the airline, said she expected the license issue to come up at talks being held Monday between British officials and a U.S. State Department team in London. The team will try to defuse a row over a U.S. Justice Department investigation into allegations that British Airways and British Caledonian Airways, among others, conspired to drive Laker Airways off the North Atlantic route. Laker Airways collapsed 14 months ago.

Japan Expo to Buy Volvo Buses

TOKYO (UPI) — Japan said Monday it has decided to award a \$17-million contract to the Swedish automaker Volvo for 100 articulated buses to be used as shuttle transport during an international science fair in 1983.

The government-backed International Science and Technology Expo Association will use the vehicles during Science Expo '83, which will run from March through September 1983 at Tsukuba, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) north of Tokyo, an association official said.

Volvo's B10M model articulated buses, which have a 160-passenger capacity, are priced at 10 million yen (\$170,200) each, the official said.

Family Buys Ballantyne Interest

MELBOURNE (Reuters) — The Ballantyne family interests bought Hongkong Land's 45 percent interest in the Victoria-based food group, Ballantyne, for an undisclosed cash sum, chairman Brian Ballantyne said Monday.

The Dairy Farm Co. of Hong Kong became a shareholder in Ballantyne in 1966 and Hongkong Land retained the holding when it took over Dairy Farm in the early 1970s. Ballantyne is one of the largest exporters of Australian dairy products and a major packer of dried fruits and nuts.

Dunlop Comments on Share Rise

LONDON (Reuters) — Dunlop Holdings, commenting on Friday's 14 percent rise in its shares to 77 pence, said Monday it has not received any bid approach or been informed of any significant new shareholdings in the company.

Dunlop recently disclosed that the holding of Peji Malaysia had risen to about 26 percent. A Dunlop spokesman added that a further 5 percent to 10 percent of the company's shares appear to be held by Malaysian and other Far East shareholders; though these shares are not associated with the Peji stake and the exact amount is not known.

Boston Bank Buys Mortgage Firm

BOSTON (UPI) — The First National Bank of Boston has announced an agreement to purchase a Florida mortgage banking company that offers services in three Southern states.

The First said Sunday it signed an agreement with Phillips Oil Co. to purchase Stockton, Whately, Davis & Co., a Phillips subsidiary, for \$120 million in cash. The real estate assets of SWD are not included in the sale, the bank said.

Headquartered in Jacksonville, Florida, SWD has a mortgage loan servicing portfolio of \$3.3 billion and offers services throughout Florida, and in Georgia and Alabama.

Transtechnology Has 65% of SSP

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) — Transtechnology Corp. said Monday that it acquired 65 percent of the outstanding stock of SSP Industries as a result of its tender offer.

The previously announced tender is for the purchase of up to 100 percent of the outstanding shares of SSP for cash at a price of \$6.70 a share. The offer is scheduled to expire on May 27.

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1983

published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune

Now in the 1983 up-dated edition, 200 pages of indispensable information in English on 80 of the most important French companies. Basic facts on other major firms, information on the French economy and major sectors of activity.

Profiles include detailed information on head office, management, major activities, sales breakdown, major known shareholders, subsidiaries and holdings, 1977-1981 financial information, important developments and 1982-1983 highlights and trends.

Indispensable for corporate, government and banking executives, institutional investors.

\$38 per copy, including postage in Europe. Five or more copies may be ordered at 30% reduction. Outside Europe, please add postal charges for each book ordered: Middle East \$4; Asia \$7; North and South America \$7.

AEROSPATIALE - ALSTHOM - BESIX - BURGOMARCHE ATLANTIQUE - AUXILIARE - AVIONS FRANCAIRES - GENERALE MARCEL DASSAULT-BREGUET - BISCUIT - GEOPHYSIQUE AVIATION - BANQUE NATIONALE DES ASSURANCES NATIONALES - BANQUE DE L'EST - BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS DE LA LOIRE - BANQUE POPULAIRE - BANQUE SUD-AFRICAINE - COOPERATIVE - ECRIN - ELEGANT - L'ORBEAUX - GROUPE BOURGET - LYONNAISE DES EAUX - MATERIA - MERLIN GERIN - MICHELIN - MOET-HENNESSY - PARISIENS - PERNOD-RICARD - PEUGEOT - POLIST - POTAIN - PROMODUS - QUILLERY - RAIL - REEDUCO - RESEAU - SOCIETE DES ETS SAINT-CORAIN - SANOTI - SCHNEIDER - SOCOA - SCREB - SEB - SETIA - SINCEMA - SOCIETE GENERALE - SOCIETE GENERALE D'EN TREPRISES-SAINTRAP & BRICE - THOMSON GROUP - THOMSON-CSF - UNION DES LOIRS - CROZET - DARTY - ASSURANCES DE PARIS - DMC - DUMEZ - ELECTRITIE USEUR - YALLOUREC DE FRANCE - ELF AQUITANE

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune, Inc.

181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92251 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Postage and handling: \$10 per copy, including postal charges.

Please print name and address on reverse side of envelope.

Enclosed is payment of \$_____. Please print.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Country _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Check enclosed _____

Money Order _____

Bank Draft _____

Credit Card _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Bank _____ Exp. Date _____

Card No. _____

Signature _____

Check No. _____

Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Quot. Close												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Quot. Close												12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Quot. Close											
Close						Close						Close						Close						Close											
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Quot.	Close						
21 256 AAV	20	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	25	178	200	25	12	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
22 256 AAT	20	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
23 256 Action	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
24 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
25 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
26 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
27 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
28 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
29 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
30 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
31 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
32 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
33 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
34 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
35 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
36 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
37 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
38 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
39 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
40 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
41 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
42 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
43 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13	9	25	248	248	248	248	14	17	346	346	346	346	17	72	716	716	716	716			
44 256 Action s. 10	10	1.5 16	105	129	19	316	16	—	—	26	256	256	256	13																					

U.S. Shippers Clash Over Tanker Rules

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Owners of oil tankers that operate solely between ports in the United States have begun a campaign to defeat an administration proposal that effectively would increase the number and size of tankers eligible to compete in the domestic market, especially in the lucrative Alaska oil trade.

The proposal would strike down existing rules that prohibit tankers built with federal subsidies from engaging in domestic trade. It would allow a company that repays the subsidy on a tanker to operate the vessel wherever it wished.

The proposed rule, which is not likely to go into effect for several months even if it survives a recent round of attempts in Congress to kill it, pits two powerful lobbies; usually allies, against each other.

There are the purely domestic U.S. shipping companies, which control the Alaskan oil market and which, by law, must operate unsubsidized tankers, although the government has provided substantial loan guarantees to many of them. And there are the U.S. shippers involved in foreign commerce, many of whom own ships built with federal subsidies, which would like to get into the Alaska oil trade because of declining business in international markets.

The Defense Department has also joined the fray, siding with the domestic shippers because it says their smaller tankers, which it calls vital to the national defense, are threatened by the proposed rule.

Michael Klebanoff, president of the American Maritime Association and also president of Ogden Marine, one of the companies that ships Alaskan oil to the lower 48 states, said companies like his are seeing their "whole investment threatened by an abrupt change of rules that amounts to a breach of faith on the part of the United States government."

Richard T. DuMoulin, vice president of the company, estimated that Ogden and other domestic shippers have invested a combined \$5 billion in the last 10 years for new ships.

The Department of Transportation justifies the proposed change as a deregulatory measure designed to reduce the cost of transporting Alaskan oil by replacing smaller tankers with larger and more efficient ships. The measure is also designed to recoup at least part of the nearly \$200 million that the federal government has paid in tanker subsidies over the years.

The domestic carriers contend, however, that the government could be liable for up to \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees if the newer, smaller tankers, most of them worth about \$70 million each, are forced out of business.

They say these ships were built, many them specifically for the Alaska oil trade, with the understanding that the current rules would remain in place.

U.S. shippers and oil companies operating the foreign trade petroleum tankers, which strongly support the proposal, say that since the late 1970s their business has been dropping off, and that their entrance into the Alaskan market will make it far more efficient. Philip J. Shapiro, vice president and general counsel for Apex Marine, which has six subsidized tankers eligible to enter the market under the proposal, estimated that under the proposal, shipping rates for crude oil in the domestic market would drop up to 30 percent.

He also said that most of the smaller tankers now in the Alaska trade were designed to carry finished petroleum, but not crude. "They're having immense trouble now, and they're just not appropriate for this trade."

The domestic tanker owners also argue that their smaller ships are vital to national security because

they are easier to mobilize, and in that case they have found an ally in Paul Thayer, deputy secretary of defense. Mr. Thayer recently wrote a letter to Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole opposing the proposed rule because, he said, the "smaller, militarily useful tankers would be squeezed out of the domestic market," while the "larger tankers, the type supported by the proposed rule, are of limited value for military deployment and support purposes."

Mr. Thayer wrote that the proposal "will greatly exacerbate an already dangerous trend toward small tanker extinction."

Thomas C. Mills, a Washington lawyer who represents several operators of subsidized tankers, questioned Mr. Thayer's assertion that the smaller tankers were more militarily useful. "Even if that argument had merit, and I don't think it does, then the government should purchase those commercially obsolete vessels," he said.

While the Department of Transportation said these ships probably will be forced out of Alaska, it said that all but the oldest and least efficient could be used for transporting oil in other parts of the country.

There are more than 100 of these tankers in the Alaskan market, all built without federal subsidies, and ranging in capacity from 125,000 barrels to a few that can carry one million barrels.

The proposal, however, would allow into the market as many as 15 of the larger subsidized ships with a capacity of 1 million to 1.5 million barrels, according to Department of Transportation estimates.

Under present law, only companies operating unsubsidized ships are allowed to compete in trade between two United States ports, while the subsidized ships, with some exceptions, must engage exclusively in foreign trade.

The subsidy program, designed to offset the higher costs of building

new vessels in the United States, was begun in 1936, although the Reagan administration has never requested money for construction of new ships and wants to discontinue the program.

The domestic tanker owners have enlisted the aid of several members of Congress who have written letters to Mrs. Dole objecting to the proposal.

The House Merchant Marine committee on May 10 adopted an amendment to an authorization bill that would virtually nullify the proposal. But the committee's appropriation in the Senate does not include such a provision, so its fate is uncertain. Charles Swanson, deputy assistant secretary for policy at the Transportation Department, said the department was reviewing all comments on the proposal and that a final decision on whether to go through with it would likely not be made for several months.

Alaska produces an average of about 1.7 million barrels of oil a day, nearly 90 percent of which is shipped out of the state on the domestic tankers from the termination of the Alaska Pipeline at Valdez. Almost half of this oil is ultimately carried as far as the East and Gulf coasts through the Panama Canal.

One other administration idea that has upset the domestic tankers, who say they depend on the Alaskan crude market for their survival, is President Ronald Reagan's suggestion, not yet a formal proposal, that the United States repeal laws that prohibit the export of Alaskan oil.

This would most likely open oil trade with Japan. The domestics would not be prohibited from entering this market, but they say they could not compete effectively against the larger ships and without subsidies.

They also say that while the export might reduce the trade deficit with Japan, it could create an even riskier imbalance if the United States increases its dependence on Japan for finished products in return for raw materials.

Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

13 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Gvt. Close	Close Prev 14 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Gvt. Close	Close Prev 15 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Gvt. Close	Close Prev 16 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 1982 High Low Gvt. Close
(Continued from Page 12)			
174 2 RAIL V 15 4 57% 4 + 14	174 3 SANCTY 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 4 SAVINIC 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 5 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 6 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 7 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 8 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 9 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 10 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 11 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 12 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 13 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 14 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 15 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 16 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 17 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 18 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 19 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 20 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 21 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 22 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 23 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 24 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 25 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 26 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 27 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 28 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 29 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 30 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 31 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 32 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 33 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 34 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 35 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 36 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 37 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 38 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 39 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 40 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 41 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 42 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 43 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 44 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 45 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 46 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 47 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 48 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 49 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 50 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 51 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 52 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 53 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 54 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 55 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 56 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 57 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 58 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 59 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 60 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 61 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 62 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 63 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 64 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 65 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 66 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 67 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 68 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 69 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 70 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 71 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 72 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 73 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 74 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 75 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 76 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 77 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 78 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 79 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 80 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 81 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 82 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 83 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 84 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 85 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 86 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 87 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 88 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 89 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 90 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 91 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 92 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 93 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 94 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 95 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 96 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 97 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 98 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 99 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 100 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 101 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 102 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 103 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 104 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 105 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 106 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 107 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 108 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 109 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 110 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 111 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 112 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 113 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 114 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 115 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 116 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 117 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 118 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 119 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 120 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 121 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 122 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 123 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 124 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 125 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16
174 126 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 100 15 16	174 127 SAWYER 10 1.25 42 1		

SPORTS

76ers Take Series Opener From the Lakers, 113-107

By Sam Goldpoper
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Among the 18,482 fans at the Spectrum here Sunday was a group dressed in the biblical garb of Moses, staff and all.

NBA FINALS

— a tribute to the 76ers' star center Moses Malone. And toward the end of the 76ers' 113-107 victory over the Lakers, in the opening

game of the National Basketball Association championship series, a makeshift banner appeared in the stands. "Moses Parta the Lakers," it said.

The banner exaggerated only slightly. Malone scored 27 points, had 27 rebounds and won his battle with Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, whom Malone called "the best offensive center in basketball." In the second half, Jabbar did not get a single rebound.

And when the 36-year-old Laker center needed rest, Coach Pat Riley of the Lakers was forced to play the seldom-used Mark Lansberger because Bob McAdoo was sidelined with a deep thigh bruise. Malone dominated Lansberger, too, especially in the second half.

The 76ers took a 1-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game final series over the Lakers, who are trying to become the first team to win consecutive championships since the 1969 Boston Celtics. The second game will be played here Thursday night.

"You don't stop Kareem," the 6-foot-10-inch, 225-pound Malone said. "You slow him down but no one stops Kareem without any help. He's the No. 2 scorer in the game and give him another year and he'll be No. 1. He'll play better the next game."

Lansberger is only 6-8, and he can't handle me. He's not strong enough for me."

When Abdul-Jabbar was asked about Malone's physical play, he said: "They tell me that if someone stops hitting you on the head with a hammer you feel good. But I am still getting hammered, and I still have some some of my own hammering to do."

Then, in response to a question about Malone's having only three personal fouls despite his aggressive play, Abdul-Jabbar said: "I stopped thinking about officiating a decade ago. It hastened the loss of my hair."

Even with Malone's overpowering performance and 25 points from Andrew Toney, the 76ers needed help to overcome the Lakers' repeated comeback attempts.

Julius Erving, after making only 3 of 11 field-goal attempts in the first half, ignited the 76ers in the third period after they trailed by 57-54 at halftime. Clint Richardson, playing 31 minutes as a reserve because of a collision between Toney and Norm Nixon, had 10 of his 15 points in the first quarter. Marc Iavaroni combined a solid defensive game with 6 points and 7 rebounds.

"The scoring I did and the plays I made," said Erving, who had 20 points, 10 rebounds and 9 assists, "came out of the action that was created on the court. It was not accomplished with any specific strategy."



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Lakers blocking a shot by Moses Malone of the 76ers in Game 1 of the NBA finals.



Donald A. Miller riding Deputed Testimony into the winners' circle. Congratulating him are Kevin (center) and Billy Boniface, sons of the horse's trainer, J. William Boniface.

A Victory for the Family to Savor

By Steven Cripe
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — It was getting close to midnight Saturday when William Boniface walked out of the yellow and white tent after a lavish post-Preakness party. It was a party that Boniface and his family would have attended regardless of what happened in the mud and rain at Pimlico Race Course six hours earlier, but now it was an evening he would savor forever. He cradled a silver trophy in his arms and shook his head as he stared at it.

"My son," he said, half to himself and half to the two strangers he had stopped in front of, "my son just gave it to me. Look, it's the Preakness trophy."

It was not the first time that Boniface had seen such a trophy, a replica of the \$1 million Woodlawn vase. For three decades, as a horse racing writer for the Baltimore Sunpapers, Boniface had dutifully written the story each year about who was presented the trophy and the story behind the men and the horse who had earned it by winning the Preakness.

It was the biggest story of each year for a Maryland turf writer. But it was nothing like Saturday, when Boniface was not writing about other people's triumphs but instead living out his own. Deputed Testimony, a colt he and his family had bred and owned half of, had won the 108th Preakness Stakes. Boniface's son, officially J. William, but better known as just Billy, was the winning trainer.

On Sunday, the trophy, the Bonifaces, and Deputed Testimony were home at Bonita Farm, the nursery in nearby Bel Air where the Preakness winner was conceived, born, broken to a saddle, and housed until six hours before post time Saturday. The phone was ringing all day, and most of the calls were local.

Deputed Testimony's triumph was as popular and emotional a hometown score as has ever brightened Pimlico. He and all of his connections are Maryland-breds who year after year watch outsiders come in and steal away their big

Reds 4, Reds 5

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 victory.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

over Texas. Juan Berenguer (1-0) gained the triumph with two innings of relief. Bob Johnson homered for Texas, and Tom Brookens and Chet Lemon also connected for Detroit.

Tigers 12, Rangers 5

In Detroit, Lance Parrish hit a tie-breaking single with one out in the seventh inning and Glenn Sonnen followed with his second homer of the game, a three-run shot, to lead the Tigers to a 12-5 victory.

Red Sox 4, Red Sox 3

In Boston, light-hitting Ron Washington belted the first pitch of the 13th inning into the left-field screen for his first homer of the season to lead Minnesota to a 4-3 victory.

Reds 9, Indians 0

In Anaheim, California, Bruce Kison pitched a four-hitter and Daryl Scoville hit a three-run homer that propelled the Angels to a 9-0 rout of Cleveland. Kison (6-1) struck out five and walked two in 7 2/3 minutes. Chuck Rainey (4-4) took the loss. Lou Durham homered for the Indians.

Yankees 4, A's 2

In Oakland, California, Rick Cerone's ninth-inning singe through a drawn-in infield drove in

the tie-breaking run and gave New York a 5-0 victory over Oakland. Ron Guidry (5-3) earned the triumph by allowing seven hits over eight innings. Rich Gossage worked the ninth to earn his sixth save and second in two days.

Brewers 6, Mariners 0

In Seattle, Mike Caldwell pitched a seven-hitter and the Brewers unloaded five home runs to beat the Mariners. 6-0. Caldwell (4-4) walked one and did not allow a runner past second base as he posted his second shutout and fourth complete game of the year.

Cecil Cooper, Ted Simmons, Goran Thomas, Ed Romero and Jim Gantner homered for Milwaukee.

Braves 7, Cardinals 5

In the National League, in St. Louis, a throwing error by substitute shortstop Mike Ramsey with two out in the 11th allowed Brett Butler to score from second and help Atlanta to a 7-5 victory over the Cardinals.

Reds 4, Cubs 3

In Boston, Gary Redus homered and scored twice to support the four-hit, 10-strikeout pitching of Mario Soto (6-2) and lead Cincinnati to a 4-3 victory over the Cubs in a game delayed 46 minutes at the start by rain and again in the third inning for 23 minutes. Chuck Rainey (4-4) took the loss. Lou Durham homered for the Cubs.

Expos 2, Giants 0

In Montreal, Charlie Lea scattered five hits over eight innings and the Expos took advantage of five errors to blank San Francisco, 2-0. Lea (3-1) struck out three and walked six, including the first two batters in the ninth, and Jeff Reardon finished to record his third save. Alie Hammaker fell to 4-2.

Dodgers 5, Mets 0

In New York, Bob Welch tossed a two-hitter to even his record at 3-3 and batmelter Steve Yeager hit a pair of homers as Los Angeles cruised the Mets, 5-0. Mike Marshall added a two-run shot for the Dodgers.

Blitz Overcome Generals, 19-13, In USFL Contest

United Press International

EARL RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Herschel Walker scored two touchdowns for the New Jersey Generals on Sunday and gained 141 yards, but he fumbled late in the fourth quarter to allow the Chicago Blitz to tie the game and go on to a 19-13 overtime victory in the United States Football League.

Rookie quarterback Tim Koegel ran 5 yards around left end on a fake field-goal attempt at 4:53 of overtime to win it. It was Chicago's second overtime decision over the Generals this season. Early in the fourth quarter quarterback Greg Landry broke his right ankle and will be lost to the Blitz for the rest of the season.

At Denver, John Barnett scored a 1-yard plunge with 3:32 left to give the Los Angeles Express a 14-10 victory over the Gold.

At Washington, quarterback John Walton hit Charles Smith with a 39-yard touchdown pass down the middle with 7:07 left to give the Boston Breakers a 21-14 triumph over the Washington Federals. The loss was the eighth straight for the Federals and their 11th in 12 games.

At Tempe, Arizona, running back Calvin Bryant rushed for 106 yards and two touchdowns to give the Philadelphia Stars a 24-7 victory over the Arizona Wranglers.

USFL Standings

ATLANTIC DIVISION

W.L.Pt.Pct.Pf.Pa

Philadelphia 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Boston 11 11 1 .500 292-171

New Jersey 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Washington 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Chicago 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Tempe 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Philadelphia 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Baltimore 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Seattle 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Los Angeles 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Atlanta 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Central 11 11 1 .500 292-171

Philadelphia 11

ART BUCHWALD

'Daddy Dearest'

WASHINGTON — I was walking by my son's room the other day and heard him typing.

"What are you up to?" I asked him.

"I'm writing my memoirs on what it was like to be your son."

This pleased me, and I said, "I hope I come out all right in the book."

"I'm sure you will," he said.

"Hey, Dad, how many times should I say you took me out in the barn and whipped me with your belt?"

"I never took you out in the barn and beat you with a belt! We don't even have a barn."

"My editor said in order for the book to sell I'm going to have to write a lot of stuff about how you beat me up and locked me in my closet when I did something wrong."

"I didn't look you up when you did anything wrong."

"I know that, but he wants a story like the ones Gary Crosby and Christina Crawford wrote about their parents. He says the reading public wants to know about the private life you lead, as opposed to the public image you have. All the kids are writing one now and they're best sellers. Would you mind if I portrayed you as a rotten father?"

"Do you have to?"

"Of course I have to. I got a \$10,000 advance and they don't put up that kind of money unless you really blow the whistle on your parents. You should read chapter two. I tell you how made everyone laugh at a speaking engagement, and then you came home drunk and dumped us all out of the beds and made us scrub the floor."

"I never did that and you know it."

"Gosh, Dad, it's only a book. My editor loves it — almost as much as chapter three where I have you beating up Mom."

Record Calaveras Jump

The Associated Press

ANGELS CAMP, California — Cheered on by 2,000 spectators, Johnny Jumper bounded 20 feet, 3½ inches, to break a seven-year-old record and win \$1,500 first prize Sunday at the 57th annual Calaveras County Frog Jumping Jubilee.

"You've got me beating up your mother!"

"I don't say you really hurt her. But I tell how we kids used to hide under the blankets so we couldn't hear screaming."

"I never laid a hand on your mother."

"I can't say that. My editor said people are not going to plunk down \$15.95 for 'Rebecca of Sunnymoor Farm.'"

"Okay, so I strapped you with a belt and I beat up your mother. What else did I do to you?"

"I'm just getting into the sex stuff in chapter four. Do you think if I wrote you used to bring show girls home at 3 o'clock in the morning people would believe it?"

"I'm sure they would. But don't you think that's going a bit far, even for a best seller?"

"My editor suggested the idea. You don't have a big reputation for messing around, and this would really come as a surprise to the reader. It can't hurt."

"I can't hurt you, but it sure as hell can burst me," I yelled at him.

"Don't you have anything good to say about me in the book?"

"I had a chapter on how you bought me my first bicycle, but my editor made me take it out. He said people might get confused after the stuff I wrote about you dumping a bowl of mashed potatoes on my head at Christmas time because I gave you some lip."

"Why didn't you write I threw you in a cold shower with all your clothes on because you only got a B in math?"

"Hey, that's good. I'll say I got pneumonia and you never even bothered to visit me in the hospital."

"I never did that and you know it."

"Gosh, Dad, it's only a book. My editor loves it — almost as much as chapter three where I have you beating up Mom."

The Brooklyn Bridge

An American Landmark Turns 100

By Hugh A. Mulligan
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A 24-hour parade, deliberately out of step, will mark the 100th birthday today of the Brooklyn Bridge, still the Eighth Wonder of the

World to those who love its gothic grace and thrill to the wind song of its harp-string cables.

For a century, the greatest suspension bridge built for the horse and wagon has stood up to blizzards and hurricanes, cable cars, trol-

leys, elevated trains, trailer trucks, military convoys, rush-hour jams, joggers, industrial pollution, the obscenities of graffiti artists, even a herd of P.T. Barnum's elephants led by Jumbo.

The marshal will blow his whistle and order "trot step" for the birthday parade, just as when President Chester Arthur led the opening day march 100 years ago, because the rhythm of marching feet can still oscillate a bridge into a dance of death.

The bridge should last forever, or as long as anyone has a use for it, says Bob Gough, New York City's chief engineer for bridge operations. "The bridge has been fairly well cared for over the years, and its design doesn't really require a great deal of maintenance."

John Roebling, a poet in stone and steel who studied philosophy under Hegel, hung his bridge along the path of the Brooklyn Ferry. Walt Whitman wrote it into his print shop on Brooklyn Heights. It has inspired artists, playwrights and composers, and Andy Warhol has designed a centenary poster.

Roebling's design already was at the outer limits of the art," says Gough as he walks over the bridge on a windy day and feels the roadway move beneath his feet. "He dared to use steel, which was just becoming available commercially, but then mainly for swords and hairpins and small pieces of mechanism."

As structural engineers came to know more about the dynamics involved, suspension bridges built a half-century after the Brooklyn Bridge have had to be strengthened to prevent fatal wind vibrations. Yet Roebling's bridge still hangs from the original steel cables, spun on the site by machines of his own invention.

Roebling, ironically, never saw the bridge rise from his meticulous drawings. On a June day in 1869 he had climbed piling at Fulton Ferry to survey locations for his 275-foot-high towers. An incoming ferry rammed the slip, crushing his foot. Two toes were amputated but tetanus set in and he died three weeks later. His bridge took revenge, eventually



This more playful interpretation, painted by O. Louis Guglielmi in 1938, is on view at the Brooklyn Museum, where it is part of "The Great East River Bridge," an exhibition (through June 19) devoted to the bridge.

putting all 20 ferry lines to Brooklyn out of business.

The work was begun and completed by his son, Washington Roebling. He was 32, but he, too, did not set foot on the bridge until many decades after it opened. Washington was crippled for life and partially blinded by the "bends" while directing work in one of the towers, the timbered, watertight compartments that enabled sandhogs to dig down to bedrock beneath the river.

He directed construction from his sickroom window in a brownstone on Columbia Heights, a half-mile away, using his wife, Emily, as a go-between, diplomat, negotiator and buffer against politicians and editors who were clamoring for him to resign because the bridge was years behind schedule and running twice his father's \$8-million estimate.

After 14 years, the bridge finally came in at a cost of \$16 million and 20 lives, but it was an instant success. Within a year, the bridge had revenues of \$1,250,000 from 10 million customers who paid five cents to ride the cable car, 10 cents for a horse and buggy, a penny to walk over the elevated

promenade, two cents a head for dogs and sheep and five cents for cattle, including Barnum's 21 elephants, which crossed in May 1884, but not counting the many sales of the bridge to gullible out-of-towners.

Roebling's elevated promenade was a product of his Victorian times," says Gough. "It was designed so people of leisure could enjoy the bracing salt air of the harbor and see and be seen. But soon most pedestrians were working-class people who couldn't afford to ride the cable car. Now, we're back where we started, with upscale joggers and cyclists using the footpath. Wall Street types getting their exercise or coming up here at lunchtime — except when there's a subway strike and we get 10,000 commuters a day on foot." On an average weekday, 110,000 vehicles still use the bridge.

"Only cars are allowed on the bridge now, no more trucks or trains, on account of its age, but it's still the only bridge that tourists want to see," says Lou Henderson, a cab driver. "One of these days I'm gonna get lucky and find a buyer."

The National Endowment for the Arts is honoring the bandleader Count Basie and two other musicians with \$20,000 awards for their lifelong contributions to jazz. Basie, the drummer Kenny Clarke and a virtuoso tenor saxophonist Sonny Rollins, got the Jazz Master awards.

PEOPLE

Swiss Dog Breeders Rename a Gift Pup

President François Mitterrand of France will be receiving two purebred Bernese mountain puppies from the Swiss government — but only after a fast name change spared officials in Bern considerable embarrassment. In naming one of the 12-week-old pups, French-speaking breeders — who were not entirely up on their French history — suggested "Laval," after Pierre Laval, said Eric Walliser, president of the breeders' club. Early in his political career, Laval was a Socialist; Mitterrand also is a Socialist. "Unfortunately, they did not know that Laval had been a renegade, a supporter of Hitler who was eventually shot after being tried for treason after the war," Walliser said of the man who was chief of government in the wartime Vichy regime. The error was caught in time and the dog's name was changed to "Larix," he said. "I have no idea where they found that name."

The oceanographer Jacques-Yves Cousteau says he will investigate the Mississippi River late next summer, after completing his studies and filming of the Amazon River. Cousteau said the Mississippi is badly polluted, but refused to be specific about his study. "If I knew what I want to find, I wouldn't have to go there," he quipped. Cousteau flew from Paris to San Diego to accept the 1983 Lindbergh Award for advancing Charles Lindbergh's concern for creating a better balance between technological growth and preserving the environment.

"God's been good to me," an emotion-choked Jimmy Stewart told an adoring hometown crowd in Indiana, Pennsylvania, at his 75th birthday party that included a parade, dedication of a statue and a presidential phone call. About 4,000 fans turned up for the festivities in the town where the actor was born in 1908.

The National Endowment for the Arts is honoring the bandleader Count Basie and two other musicians with \$20,000 awards for their lifelong contributions to jazz. Basie, the drummer Kenny Clarke and a virtuoso tenor saxophonist Sonny Rollins, got the Jazz Master awards.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUN N.Y. TIMES, 10c extra delivery. Kasten Post, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English daily. Price: £34.95 U.S.

MOVING

SMALL AD, BIG MOVING NEWS. SPECIAL EXPORT PRICES. Col. FRANDEM, Paris (1) 380 60 66.

RELOCATION. INTERNATIONAL MOVES since 1950. International Movers, 1000 Avenue Franklin, Paris 75010. Tel. 534 8100.

PERSONALS

COLLECTING. Diamond in Hong Kong from Greece in London.

FOR A FREE ESTIMATE

FRANKRUY. 101, 245 23 64

DUSSELDORF 021 20 20 205

RATZIGEN 021 45 0222

MUNCHEN 021 45 61 61

LONDON 01 532 3636

HAMBURG 030 27 22 55

OSLO 01 37 22 55

VENUELA 01 52 48 47

U.S.A. 312 611 8100

PROTECTION ON YOUR MOVE

FOR INSURANCE

</